

ACORN

VIII. 2



The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Inc.

A society incorporated in 1933 for the preservation of the best examples of the architecture of the province, and for the protection of its places of natural beauty.

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SUMMER 1983

The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Inc. R Newsletter

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The Cover

Industry at Rogues' Hollow c.1890, then already called Newburgh; a corner of Stickney's agricultural implement works to the left with the Newburgh Paper Mills, started by the Thomson brothers, to the right across the Napanee River. The amputee in the cart drawn by the Newfoundland has been identified as "Daddy" Rook, probably Richard, the watchmaker and jeweller, the man in the centre is D. B. Stickney owner of the foundry and implement factory, and the man on the left doffing his hat is Henry Car, an Englishman employed at the paper mill.

(see page 28)

Courtesy of the Lennox and Addington County Museum

EDITORIAL

We all probably have seen Sir Kenneth Clark's series Civilization. We have a lesson to learn from those films. Sir Kenneth pointed out that it took Gibbon six volumes to describe the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. We learn that however complex and solid it seems, the nature of civilization is actually quite fragile. It can be destroyed. The invading Huns probably didn't bother to destroy the great buildings of the Roman world, but they never thought of keeping them up. This is where we can find one lesson from history. Architectural Conservancy is attempting to do what Huns never thought of doing: preserving the heritage of other generations, including our own.

We would like to congratulate Dorothy Wallace on her dedication to conservancy and on the successful opening of The Livery.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

PLEASE TAKE NOTE!! The Architectural Conservancy Council has planned an interesting two day gathering and annual meeting as the last celebration to mark our 50th Anniversary year and to restate our continuing fight for the preservation and conservation of good architecture and places of natural beauty in Ontario. The Saturday program will be held at Trinity College School founded in 1865 — moved to present site in 1869. Dinner will be in Osler Hall, Trinity College School and the annual meeting will be held in the Concert Hall of Victoria Hall, Cobourg followed by wine and cheese party and a tour of the Hall.

Program Schedule as follows: Saturday, November 12, 1983

- 9:00 - 9:30 — Registration — outside Room 50.
- 9:30 — Dr. Peter John Stokes, Restoration Architect, B.Arch., F.R.A.I.C.
Design and periods in Ontario architecture.
- 10:30 - 11:25 — Guide to notable examples in Branch areas: The Dominant Designs —
 - Quinte Region Branch
 - Port Hope Branch
 - Hamilton-Niagara Branch
 - North Waterloo Branch
- 11:25 - 11:35 — Coffee Break
- 11:25 - 12:35 — Toronto Region
 - Heritage Cambridge
 - London Region
 - Huron County
 - Brant County
- 12:45 — Brief summation by Dr. Stokes
- 1:00 p.m. — Lunch — coffee and tea available for people who bring their own picnic
During lunch there will be tours of the school if desired.
- 2:00 p.m. — Discussion — LACACs' difficulties and ACO members' involvement.
- SUCCESSFUL INFILL 3:00 P.M. — Main speaker and panel to be announced.
- 5:00 - 6:00 — meet host and hostesses and prepare for dinner
- 5:45 - 6:15 — cash bar in foyer of T.C.S.
- 6:15 — Dinner in Osler Hall.
- 8:15 — Annual Meeting — Victoria Hall, Cobourg
Guest speaker: Dr. Anthony Adamson, O.C., M.T.P.I.C., F.R.A.I.C.,
Charter Member of the A.C.O.
Wine and cheese party following meeting.

Sunday November 13, 1983.

- 10:30 — Bus tours of Cobourg and Port Hope
- 12:00 — Reception and luncheon at Barnum House, Grafton — Farewell.

Pre-registration

1 night — Saturday			2 nights — Friday & Saturday		
Single	—	\$15.00	includes breakfast	Single	— \$30.00
Double	—	\$20.00	includes breakfast	Double	— \$40.00
Picnic Lunch	—	\$ 4.00			
Dinner	—	\$12.00			
Bus Tour	—	\$ 5.00	Port Hope) money will be refunded if tours cancelled.	
Bus Tour	—	\$ 5.00	Cobourg		
Luncheon	—	\$ 5.00	Barnum House		

Please mail registration and cheque to:

Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Inc.
Port Hope Branch
P.O. Box 56, Port Hope, Ontario L1A 3V9
(416) 885-5809

NEWS FROM EAST TO WEST from the Branches

QUINTE REGION

McIntosh/Ridley House Update, Belleville

The proposed demolition of the McIntosh/Ridley House in the city's historic harbour area has become an important issue in Belleville, and the Quinte Region Branch has become a strong voice opposing its destruction. Of major importance to the effort to save the building is to demonstrate to both politicians and the public that the house is a valuable asset to the community. The publicity campaign seems to have worked. An overwhelming 350 people turned up on an unusually mild Sunday afternoon in February for a guided walking tour of the harbour neighbourhood and a detailed look at the McIntosh/Ridley house itself. Many of those attending commented that they were blinded by the stucco and boarded up windows and were surprised that so much fine detail still existed both inside and out. During the tour a petition was circulated which eventually received over 400 signatures. Primarily as a result of the McIntosh/Ridley issue, membership in the Branch has risen to over 60 in just four short months.

Meanwhile, an examination of the interior led to a number of important discoveries. Among them were several original 12-over-12 window sashes (stored hap-hazardly upstairs) and the realization that the second storey of the kitchen wing, like the wing itself, was an addition. Perhaps the most significant find was the remnants of the cornice gutter along part of the back eaves. The McIntosh/Ridley House, dating back from 1817, would appear, then, to be one of the earliest examples with this architectural feature left in the province.

Several local dignitaries including Jack Ellis MP and Hugh O'Neil MPP toured the house, as did LACAC co-ordinator Richard Moorhouse from the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture. Restoration consultant Jeanne Minhinnick expressed delight at finding so much original detail in such a neglected building and offered her advice in dating wallpaper and interior trim.

Despite the new interest in the house, the present owner was determined to tear it down after our agreed study period of two months had expired. He declined our offer which would have paid his property taxes while the Branch searched for a suitable buyer. With demolition appearing inevitable, Belleville LACAC felt it had no choice but to initiate designation proceedings. On March 14, City Council voted 7-4 in



The McIntosh/Ridley House (left)
Photo by Tom Cruickshank

favour of designating the McIntosh/Ridley House under the Ontario Heritage Act.

With the house out of immediate danger, the Quinte Region Branch has undertaken an ambitious strategy for the preservation of the building. Our goal is to raise \$200,000 towards the acquisition of the house through corporate and individual donations. Readers of ACORN are invited to support the effort by sending contributions to the Quinte Architectural Heritage Fund, Box 1124, Belleville, Ont. K8N 5E8. Cheques should be made payable to the ACO.

The potential for the restoration of the house was graphically demonstrated by the turn of the century view on the cover of the last issue of ACORN (VIII-1) It was loaned to us by Dr. Robert Allore. Prince Edward County.

Prince Edward County has long been known as a desirable location for retirement and vacation homes and for the growing number of people who have rehabilitated old historic houses. Two of the county's most architecturally significant homes have been put up for sale and the Branch hopes that buyers can be found who will respect the fine detail of each.

The earliest of the two is Fones/Sanderson/Baldwin House built c.1841 by carpenter Daniel Fones. The frame house is located on the main street of Northport, now a quiet village at the north-east corner of the county on the Bay of Quinte.

Fones' attention to architectural detail was truly remarkable and still very much in evidence. The pilasters are finely executed and the prominent eaves returns show a definite Greek influence. Beneath the front windows are moulded panels, not commonly found in this country. Unlike similar pilastered houses



Hopefully, a buyer can be found to restore the Fones House, Northport, built c 1841.

Photo by Tom Cruickshank

in the Northport area, Fones' house is a full two storey design with a door that opened onto a second storey balcony.

Fones is also thought to be the carpenter responsible for the delightful "temple" houses in nearby Demorestville. These small 1½ storey, Greek inspired buildings with flanking wings caught the eye of the late Eric Arthur and are featured in his photographic survey of the 1930s. The house in Northport, however, is thought to be Fones' place of residence, partly due to the richness of detail, and also because he owned the property for 23 years. Later owners, the family of merchant James N. Sanderson, retained the house from 1893 to 1959.

At the opposite end of the county, the Cooper/Collier/Hughes House commands a terrific view of the water from its setting high on a ridge along the shores of South Bay. It is typical of many county houses in that the kitchen wing extends to the side of the building rather than to the rear and thus, the kitchen enjoys the same view as the main part of the house. Like the Fones House, there are details that distinguish the Cooper House from its neighbours. The windows are unusually large and inside is some Greek Revival trim and a handsome curved staircase pictured in *The Ancestral Roof* (p. 219). Unfortunately, a verandah that wrapped around the side of the building (and included a second storey balcony) has been removed, but archival photographs are available for restoration.



Perched high on a ridge overlooking South Bay, the James Cooper House is also for sale.

Photo by Tom Cruickshank

James Cooper was a wharfinger and shipbuilder and appropriately enough, he built his brick house facing the water. The building came to dominate the busy hamlet of Port Milford, but today it and the adjacent general store (now vacant) are all that remain. No exact date of construction has been determined, but similar houses in the county date from

the late 1850s, and it is known that Cooper began to amass land at the time.

Whoever restores the Cooper House will be in good company. Next door to the west is a house built to a design by Napier Simpson and the neighbours to the east are Bat and Jeanne Minnimmick.

Admittedly both houses need careful restoration work, but to anyone contemplating such an undertaking, especially in an area as scenic as Prince Edward County, it is hard to think of two more worthy candidates.

Bed and Breakfast

ACO members and their friends planning a trip into Prince Edward County as individuals or as a group, will be pleased to know of a new Bed and Breakfast association. Bed and Breakfast Prince Edward County is organized by Mrs. Ann Walmsley. For further information, send a self addressed stamped envelope to her at Box 1500, Picton, Ontario K0K 2T0 or telephone 613-476-6798.

Host homes are scattered throughout the county and by advance reservations, a location of your choice can be arranged. There are a variety of historic and modern homes listed, some of particular architectural merit. There are fine old homes centrally located in Picton, while in the rural townships, some old frame and stone homesteads are available.

Hosts have been invited to participate in this association because of their warm hospitality and their willingness to share some time with guests and direct them to points of interest. The Quinte Region Branch is pleased to see some of the county's larger old homes once again full of activity and being used to their potential.

Napanee

When it was recently discovered that Sir John A. Macdonald's last political address was delivered at the Napanee Town Hall in 1891, it added some incentive to the idea to restore the space surrounding the building back to its original function as a public square. Town council, in conjunction with the Napanee Business Improvement Association has announced plans to re-introduce the traditional farmers market in the area now occupied by parking to the rear of the hall facing Centre Street. In front of the hall, plans call for a landscaped pedestrian area, a fountain and the realignment of parking spaces. Hopefully the new public square will enhance the architectural quality of the brick building.

The town hall is the focal point of a large open market space located behind Napanee's commercial street. It was designed by Kingston architect Edward Horsey in 1855. The heavy portico and pillars are a

turn of the century addition that contrast with the delicate window detail and cornice trim. Although the building itself has been well preserved, the character of the market square has been affected by its use as a parking lot over past years, but no doubt the farmers' market will help preserve this. Perhaps the increased commercial activity will inspire the restoration of the shops and storefronts that line the perimeter of the market square.

Another development in Napanee that is of interest to ACORN is the recent formation of a LACAC in town. Its immediate task is to administer BRIC funds towards repairs to the Macpherson House museum. Working together with the very active Lennox & Addington Historical Society, there is great potential for the new LACAC to demonstrate the importance of historic buildings to the community. Now most of the Bay of Quinte area, including Belleville, Trenton and Prince Edward County, are represented by LACACs.



Napanee Town Hall.

Photo by Tom Cruickshank

PORT HOPE

A.C.O. Programme

April — For the Branch's April general meeting, two films were presented, "The Present Past" and "Main Street", which provided a good shot of enthusiasm in the arm of local heritage awareness and caused us all to feel an integral part of a larger national conservation movement. "The Present Past", a 1976 CBC production narrated by Pat Patterson, is a cross-country tour of architectural gems and major restoration projects. Halifax, St. Andrews, Quebec City, Port Hope, Winnipeg, and Vancouver's Gastown were highlighted and problems with both large and small restoration and conservation projects were addressed. It was agreed by most present that "Main Street", an American production, would be a particularly good film for municipal councils, DBIAs, Cham-

bers of Commerce, and so on, concerned as it is with the positive effects of a good overall heritage plan on a small town's economy. I'm sure we would all like to see a similar Canadian film produced.

May — Branch members, and many non-members, were transported from the Port Hope Library to the historic sites of Greece and the Greek Islands via the stunningly beautiful slides of Bob Sculthorpe who, with his wife, A.C.O. President A. K. Sculthorpe, presented a pictorial report on their recent trip to Greece. (See Greek Trip report on page 11) It was a most fascinating and entertaining evening ranging from views of classical and modern Greek architecture to Greek wildflowers, from shots of marvellous cast bronze statuary to glimpses of prosaic and colourful village life. Mini-synopses of Greek and Roman history were interspersed with witty and apropos comments and led to a hugely enjoyable evening.

A.C.O. Bus Tours of Port Hope

The local Branch tour guides (A. K. Sculthorpe, Marion Garland, Cathy Moore, and Jane Staunton) have been kept hopping lately providing bus tours of the town's architectural and historical sites to visiting groups. Providing a service like this results in a nice little sum for our Heritage Fund and our verbose guides are always happy to be provided with a podium. The Branch charges \$1.50/person per hour for a bus tour (if you bring your own bus) and tours are usually about an hour and a half in length. We can also arrange buses from this end but they are what are fondly referred to as "yellow submarines" — supremely uncomfortable and no microphones. Guided bus or walking tours can be arranged by calling the A.C.O. Office at 416-885-5809 or the Port Hope and District Chamber of Commerce at 416-885-5519. The Chamber throws in coffee chits as well!

1983 Tour of Historic Homes

All plans have been finalized for the 1983 Tour of Historic Homes to be held on Saturday, October 1st, 1983, and it looks to be one of the best ever. Tickets are selling already like the proverbial hot-cakes! So we do urge you to book early. The Tour, as was last year's, is made up two parts — a Daylight Tour and a Candlelight Tour — but both are included in the \$8.00 ticket. The Daylight Tour consists of 12 Town and Country Houses on view from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and the Candlelight Tour consists of four neighbouring houses on view from 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. An added bonus this year, and also included in the ticket price, is a raffle ticket for an especially commissioned painting of Port Hope's 1851 Town Hall, by noted local artist, Kathryn McHolm. (Draw tickets are also available separately at \$1.00 each.)

The Daylight Tour is comprised of the 1850s Ontario Cottage owned by Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Thom, 15 Sullivan Street; the "whimsical" Regency house owned by Mr. and Mrs. Ian McDonald, 89 Dorset St. W.; "Hillcrest", 175 Dorset St. W., owned by Mr. and Mrs. Murray Dillon; Mr. and Mrs. Darce Campbell's 1852 house, 64 Augusta Street, as well as the Port Hope Town Hall designed by Architect, Mervin Austin in 1851; the Magpie shop and Thomas Gallery, 26 Ontario Street, an outstanding example of rehabilitated 1850s parapet-gabled commercial building; and the studio of well-known Canadian artist, David Blackwood, in his beautifully renovated 1869 undertaking and furniture establishment adjoining the Magpie. The Thomas Art Gallery will also be showing an exhibition of Blackwood's work at the time of the tour.

The country houses and buildings on the Daylight Tour are located directly north of Port Hope in the beautiful Canton/Perrytown/Garden Hill area and include "The Mill House", Canton, owned by Mr. and Mrs. John Boughen; "Linden Lawn", an 1860 Georgian style farmhouse owned by Mr. and Mrs. Keith Allin; "Findhorn Farm", a late 1850s stone house owned by Mr. and Mrs. Barry P. Hayes; the unusual 1914 stone Perrytown Church; and Dorothy's House Museum in Garden Hill, owned by the East Durham Historical Society.

The Candlelight Tour is comprised of 4 charming neighbouring houses on Lakeshore Road in the west end of Port Hope: Mrs. Jeanne Clarke's 1850s frame cottage; Dr. and Mrs. Brad Chapple's enlarged 1850s Regency cottage; "Dunain", the 1857 home of Mr. and Mrs. Alan K. Redner (Nancy is the President of the Port Hope Branch); and the 1860s Ontario farmhouse owned by Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Scott which is featured on the cover of *Homesteads*, McBurney and Byers.

Besides viewing 16 varied examples of excellent architectural style in residential and commercial buildings, you will also have the choice of enjoying lunch, tea, and dinner at 5 different locations as well as the numerous restaurants and cafes downtown. A very substantial lunch is being offered at Batterwood Hall, Canton, owned by David and Nancy Hadden and part of the estate of the former Governor-General, Vincent Massey. There will be three sittings of 136 at 11:30, 12:30, and 1:30 p.m. and the price, with tax included, is \$6.50. A slightly smaller but equally delicious lunch is being offered at the Perrytown Church for \$4.00 (tax included) at two sittings at 12:00 and 1:00. Reservations for both these lunches must be made in advance by calling Sally Rogers, A.C.O. Office, (416) 885-5809.

Tea from 2:30 to 5:00 p.m. will be served and

hosted by the Port Hope Branch in the Port Hope United Church, Brown Street at a cost of \$1.75 (tax included).

Historic St. Mark's Anglican Church (1822), King Street, will be hosting a delicious dinner from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m. of beef tenderloin for \$9.50 (plus tax) and beef and kidney pie for \$4.50 (plus tax). Wine will also be available. Reservations for the St. Mark's dinner only can be made by calling Mrs. G. S. Thompson at (416) 885-6045 or Mrs. Helen Bogyay at (416) 885-5762.

Another choice you will have is a special roast beef dinner at the Greenwood Tower Inn, Peter Street, Port Hope for \$9.95. The Inn has also arranged a special House Tour bed-and-breakfast package for \$32.00 and up. Given that the day of the house tour will be so jam-packed, you may be well-advised to come the day before and rest up — or stay that night and collapse! Reservations for the Greenwood Tower Inn specials can be made by calling (416) 885-2431.

To wind up the day, the Port Hope Branch is hosting a Wine and Cheese Reception at 9:00 p.m. at Penryn Park which is located in the same area as the Candlelight Tour houses. Admission is of course included in your ticket price but there will be a cash bar. We're also hoping to arrange some special entertainment for the evening. The draw for the Town Hall painting will be made here at about 10:00 p.m.

The mammoth undertaking of planning the 1983 Tour of Historic Homes has been superbly organized by House Tour Chairman, Betty Kerr and her able, hard-working committee of Olga Kershaw (Ticket Convenor); Harry Lay (Treasurer); Don Robertson and Nancy Redner (Publicity); Helen Strathy, Mary Rawlinson, Moira Thom, Di Tidy, Nancy Hadden and Doie Lay (Refreshment Convenors); Connie Graebner (Volunteers Co-ordinator); Peggy Pearson (Draw Convenor); and Jim Kerr (Jim-of-all-trades). Sally Rogers at the A.C.O. Office is in charge of reservations. The splendid flower arrangements you will see in all the houses on tour are being organized by the Port Hope Horticultural Society while the flowers in the St. Lawrence and Batterwood Halls will be the responsibility of Helen Thornton.

Remember that there is a limited number of tour tickets available (1500) so we do advise you to call and reserve early so you won't be disappointed as October draws near. To reserve a House Tour Ticket or Lunch at Batterwood Hall or the Perrytown Church, call or write:

Sally Rogers

A.C.O. Office P.O. Box 56

Port Hope, Ontario L1A 3V9

Telephone (416) 885-5809

A.C.O. Project

The Branch's "Heritage Architectural Resource Centre" project, funded by a Canada Community Development Programme grant, is proceeding successfully and smoothly at the project headquarters in the historic water tower at Greenwood Tower Inn, Peter Street, Port Hope. Research for the comprehensive and informative 150th anniversary Port Hope Almanac is nearly complete as is the research and planning for the Port Hope and Cobourg area colouring book. The extremely attractive artwork and graphics for both productions, as well as the Historic Port Hope Calendar, is the responsibility of project artist, Margaret Round. Project Manager, Jane Tottenham, is responsible for the production of the almanac with research assistance from Sally Rogers. Sally is also kept busy with house tour reservations and calendar orders as well as compiling a resource centre for architectural information. We all look forward to the completion of these productions in early 1984 and preview artwork glimpses promise first-rate work. A very useful section of the almanac will be a list of local craftsmen and skilled tradespeople — a real boon to property owners involved in preservation and restoration. We wish the "women in the Tower" all the best for the duration of the project.

Heritage Conservation District Study

With the support of Port Hope Town Council and Administration, L.A.C.A.C. has been involved over the last six months with a comprehensive and intensive study of all facets of the main street's "life" and appearance resulting in a plan for a Heritage Conservation District. L.A.C.A.C. has hired the services of Peter John Stokes as advisory architect, Jane Staunton, and a representative, Scott Konkle, from the Cobourg engineering firm of Totten Sims Hubicki Associates Ltd. to carry out townscape and streetscape analyses and to develop design guidelines and policy recommendations. The preliminary draft of the Study and Plan has been completed and is now under close scrutiny by a L.A.C.A.C. review committee. With some minor alterations and revisions, and the addition of pertinent appendices, the Plan should be in its final form by late summer, ready for presentation at public meetings and submission to Town Council and the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture for approval. For all concerned, including the three L.A.C.A.C. members, Mell Chapple (Chairperson), Ted Hunt, and Rod Stewart who have taken a most active role in the development and direction of the Plan, the project has been a fascinating and compelling study of heritage conservation methods, involving not only the preservation of actual bricks and mortar but also the attempt to preserve a small town's way of life.

In other areas, L.A.C.A.C. has been equally busy.

To date 29 designations have been processed and 13 are "in the works". Many applications for funding under the BRIC Programme have also been reviewed and approved.

L.A.C.A.C. on the Speakers' Circuit

A. K. Sculthorpe and Jane Staunton, representing Port Hope's L.A.C.A.C., will be presenting a talk and slide show at the 2nd Annual L.A.C.A.C. Conference in Ottawa, June 24 - 25th. The presentation is part of the "Main Street" session on June 25th and will provide an historical overview of Port Hope's downtown revitalization process which began over twenty years ago with the restoration of the St. Lawrence Hotel and the "Guide" building. The talk will also provide a theoretical approach to main street renewal that Port Hope has found to be workable and successful. L.A.C.A.C. feels honoured to have been asked to participate so actively in this important conference, entitled "Preservation for Profit". Six members of Port Hope's L.A.C.A.C. will be attending the conference which promises to be extremely interesting and informative. Several members will be arriving in Ottawa a day early to partake in a BRIC technical training workshop.

L.A.C.A.C. has also been asked to provide a panel speaker for a Heritage Markham meeting at the end of June to address issues of particular relevance to merchants in a Heritage Conservation District.

1984 Historic Calendar

For many months the calendar committee of the local branch has been designing, compiling and producing a 1984 Historic Port Hope Calendar, and Thursday, March 31st marked its launching party. The calendar, made up of thirteen nineteenth and early twentieth century photographs from the collections of the Long Family and Mr. Cal Clayton, includes architectural and historical information on the houses, buildings and scenes depicted; a brief history of the town and the A.C.O.; a map showing the town's growth; as well as dates of events of local importance. This extremely handsome calendar is the first in an annual series produced to raise funds for the Port Hope Heritage Fund. Hats off to the committee of Tom Long, Michael Worek, Cal Clayton, A. K. Sculthorpe, Nancy Redner and Jane Staunton for their hard work.

To mark the launching of the calendar in an appropriate manner, Tom Long's extremely popular Slide Show was presented and a capacity crowd enjoyed the scenes of Port Hope in its heyday, culled from the extensive Long Family collection of early photographs and glass negatives.

Local shopkeepers are stocking the calendars and

they're selling briskly. The 1984 edition is limited to 1500 copies and they are selling for \$4.95 + tax. The calendars make terrific gifts and are available by sending a cheque or money order to:

1984 Calendar
A.C.O., Port Hope Branch
P.O. Box 56
Port Hope, Ontario
L1A 3V9

Phone orders can be placed by calling 416-885-5809.

TORONTO REGION

The Annual Meeting of Toronto Branch took place on Wednesday, May 18th, at the Beach Hebrew Institute. The meeting followed a walking tour of the Beach neighbourhood and a slide presentation by a member of the Beaches Historical Society.

The following persons were elected to the Executive for a one-year term:

President	— Mrs Maureen Spratley
1st Vice President	— Mrs. Margaret Tucker
2nd Vice President	— William Dendy
Treasurer	— Hillary Stoddart
Secretary	— Eleanor Wright
Members-at-large	— Mollie Arundel Spencer Higgins Elizabeth Ingolfssrud Howard Levine Marilyn Litvac Eleanor Turner

The President reported that 1982 had been a good year for Architectural Conservancy Toronto, since the economy has not favoured the building trade. In addition, the members could be encouraged by the Royal Canadian Institute of Architects' use as the keynote of a recent convention: "born again buildings", and this would seem to be a trend among the profession. However, developers and not architects and their clients are responsible for most of the building being done in the 80's. ACO will, then, be dealing with huge and faceless corporations interested only in dollars.

Mrs. Spratley said Toronto's Financial Statement is a healthy one, due to cutting expenses drastically, and to increasing the cost of memberships (now standing at 574), so that income covers disbursements — with a small balance to forward the cause to which the organization is devoted. Toronto will be able to maintain its fees at the same level for 1983/84.

The largest cost reduction resulted from obtaining the Hydro Auditorium for Toronto meetings, for which the branch pays a nominal rental of \$25.00 per meeting. As well, savings have been made on postage, printing and mailing expenses by cutting the number of meeting notices by half.

The branch's major expenditure — the purchase of two Kodak projectors — was decided upon since many speakers now use two projectors for their presentations. The cost was partially covered by receipt of a donation in the form of final royalty payments on a publication sold by the Save the Union Station Committee.

The Rosedale Study continues to go forward. It is now in the editing process, and the printing is expected to be done by Boston Mills Press next year.

For the first time, Toronto has had the benefit of a Public Relations Chairman, and Mrs. Litvak reported that Adele Freeman of the *Globe and Mail* promoted our lecture series, and that advance notice of meetings has been given by the CBC, University newspapers and Rogers Cable Television. In addition, our posters, designed by Spencer Higgins have been visible in Metro libraries and various other Toronto locations.

The President asked the members to talk to their friends about the work of the Conservancy, since new members are needed to continue the fine work of the ACO, commenced fifty years ago this year.

Also, she warned the members to watch closely the Bank of Montreal Building, the Eglinton Theatre, the Paul Kane House, and the buildings at the University of Toronto, in particular Knox College.



HERITAGE CAMBRIDGE

Waterloo Regional Heritage Foundation Board

This area of Ontario is very fortunate to have a public foundation dedicated to furthering heritage preservation. Its directors are a hard working group of volunteers, — some appointed, but most elected members of the public. Heritage Cambridge has one representative on the Board. Tom Ritson, our vice-president, took over that position at the Annual Meeting in May. Two more Cambridge residents were elected: Joy Rayner (a Heritage Cambridge director), and David Scott. We know they will be of real help in carrying on the splendid work of the Foundation.

Summertime

Summer is a good time to consolidate past work and prepare new projects for autumn activity. Though many Heritage members head for the cottage during the hot weather, heritage concerns have not had to grind to a halt this year. Thanks to the efforts of two students, hired under the Summer Canada Program, much has been accomplished. John Clare and Debbie Kenzie spent the summer laying the groundwork for

several community projects, — among them a walking tour of the Hespeler area of Cambridge. They also tied up a lot of loose ends of past accomplishments. Heritage Cambridge has a splendid series of slides of old buildings which are used for educational work as well as documenting research. Because of constant use, some had been lost and many misplaced, so making this resource ready and whole again has been one more summer activity. There is always a great deal to be done and not enough volunteer time, so we are grateful for the works program which has helped two students, and our heritage.

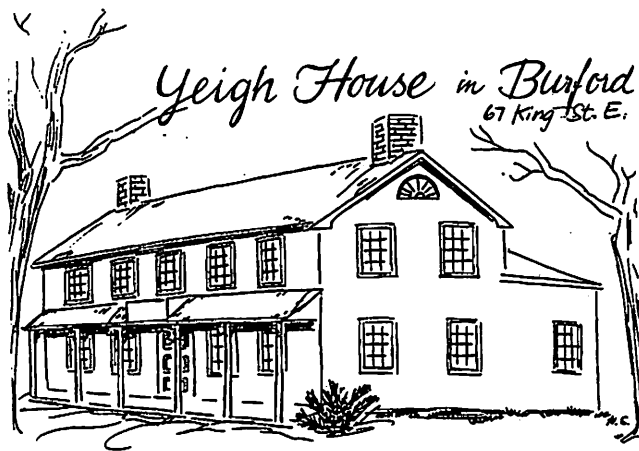
Funds for Special Projects

Heritage Cambridge depends on membership fees and profits from house tours and print sales to carry on its activities, but we could not possibly tackle all the preservation work which needs doing if we didn't sometimes get grants for special projects. The Waterloo Regional Heritage Foundation recently made a generous donation to our funds to enable us to pursue several matters of particular significance for our community. Some are educational efforts, others deal with aspects of our environment which are in danger. One of these is the need to preserve the delightful old street lamps which grace many of our streets in different areas of the city. It is essential that this problem be dealt with soon. The lamp standards need replacing whenever they are damaged, and some way must be found to match the new to the old. This is one concern Heritage Cambridge plans to work on this year. New publications are also in the works to help keep people aware of our valuable local heritage.

BRANT COUNTY

An enjoyable occasion was the tea and house tour sponsored by the Brant County Branch of the Architectural Conservancy Inc., this spring. Held at Yeigh House Antiques, the home of the Cleverdon family at 67 King Street, Burford, the tour attracted about 100 persons interested in antiques and architectural preservation.

Helga Sen convened the tea portion of the event while Donna and Larry Cleverdon were host and hostess. Paul Vandervet was in charge of tickets. Ralph Cook, Don Pettitt and Jackie Haynes were guides for the tour of the 1810 house, built in the Georgian style. Tea pourers were Catherine Field, Jane Graves, Margaret Fanjoy, Dorothy Cammell, Marion Bourne and Lorna Maxwell. Jacque Evans assisted with a sales table, Agnes Whittaker, Audrey Scott and Violet Fair with displays and pamphlets to do with heritage Conservation programs and publications.



Yeigh House, Burford, as perhaps the oldest house in the area, demands interested attention from the ordinary citizen and architectural buffs alike.

The style is Georgian, the prevailing style in the U.S.A. from which country John and Mary Yeigh immigrated in 1800. The family came by covered wagon from Pennsylvania, erected a log house near Harley and began a successful pottery business in the area. With proceeds from the business, the present house at 67 King Street in Burford was built about 1810.

The house escaped destruction during the war of 1812 despite an American raid in 1814. It was a military headquarters at the time. In the mid 1800's a neo-gothic style porch was added, with curved brackets supporting the pillars. The porch was later removed.

The present structure then retains the shape of the original with additions at the back: one an entrance, one a large room which was once part of the commercial dairy run from the dairy farm in the 1920's.

Aluminum siding has obscured the half-moon windows in the upper side gable as well as the original clapboard.

The side façades have been altered as well with the usual two-bay (vertical sets of windows) arrangement having been altered on the west. The front façade has five bays with the original Georgian windows and door. The latter has the cross at the top, book (Bible) at the bottom. There are double side lights either side with a small panel below.

The centre-hall plan is usual in the Georgian style, with two rooms to the left, kitchen to the rear, large room and bath, plus rear dairy wing, to the right. Four main rooms and a hall comprise the upstairs.

The antiques and furnishings of this very old home are very fine, and a credit to the Cleverdons who have been in the process of restoration for about five years.



LONDON REGION

A.C.O. Programmes

While our fall programmes focussed on London, our spring speakers were all concerned with historical architecture and preservation in other parts of Ontario. We are glad for the chance to hear our provincial President, Mrs. A. K. Sculthorpe, in March. She brought us up-to-date on the A.C.O.'s progress and problems in other areas; it was particularly interesting to discover that Port Hope faces some of the same difficulties we do such as trying to deal with numbered companies. In honour of Mrs. Sculthorpe, the meeting was held in Grosvenor Lodge, an elegant Tudor house built in 1853, recently restored, and now housing the Lawson Museum.

In April, Mr. Nicholas Hill, Vice-President of the A.C.O., spoke about his experience as a preservationist and restoration architect in Bruce and Huron counties. His talk was accompanied by slides illustrating some early influences on his thought, his recent work, and his sense of the character of various places. Throughout his talk he emphasized the importance of retaining this essential character when making renovations, and he gave some interesting examples of how this had sometimes been done. He had once recommended keeping the dirt paths in the lakeside village of Bayfield, for example, instead of replacing them with cement sidewalks.

In May, the London A.C.O. sponsored a lecture by Mary Byers and Margaret McBurney, authors of several books on the histories of old Ontario houses. They presented selected material from their most recent publication, *The Governor's Road*, which traces early buildings along the road proposed by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe in 1793; this road eventually linked Mississauga with London. Of particular interest were their lovely slides of the houses they discussed. The slides gave a useful sense of the atmosphere surrounding a building, while also showing its architectural character.

The Walking Tour

The annual highlights of our local programme is the June walking tour. This year it was organized by Shirley Edgar, and it was held in the area described in the tour brochure as "London's old 'North End' - where the city stopped and the township began and the street-cars turned around for the journey back down Richmond Street." This district became a prestigious area for development around the turn of the century, and has retained its gracious character. The oldest building on the tour was a Victorian

cottage, later used as a florist's shop and then a dairy, and now restored to its original use as a home. Other houses dated from the first four decades of this century. These homes generally featured characteristics typical of the period, including highly textured building materials, such as stone and rough brick, and Elizabethan details, such as multipaned windows, picturesque dormers, and, inside, panelled walls and beamed ceilings. The tour also included Robinson Memorial Church (built in 1912), the Ryerson School (1916), and the grounds once known as the Morgan Gardens. The school is a delightful building, incorporating a great deal of light, from large windows and skylights, with an unusually open floor plan: the classrooms surround a central gymnasium-auditorium. A. J. Morgan, owner of a local seed supply store, used his products to turn three and one-half acres of his property into a spectacular garden, which he made accessible to the public. Twenty years ago, the property was purchased by Richard Ivey. The Iveys have retained much of the original garden, and it was gratifying to have it open to the public once again.

The Dominion Building

Another example of London's early twentieth century architecture received well deserved recognition this spring. The Dominion Public Building, an Art Deco structure erected in 1935-36, was reopened on May 28th of this year, after being extensively renovated by Public Works Canada. Mary Jane and Walter Eldridge of the Photographic Conservatory of Canada produced an illustrated brochure to commemorate the occasion. Mary Jane has provided us with the following description of the building, its architects, and the reopening ceremonies; Walter provided the accompanying photograph.



The Dominion Public Building
London, Ontario

"Built as a works project of the Federal Government to provide employment during the Depression, the Dominion Public Building was designed along the same lines as the Rockefeller Centre in New York. T. W. Fuller was chief architect for the Department of Public Works at the time; his father, Thomas Fuller, Sr., had been chief architect for the department from 1881 - 1897, and was thus the architect for the first centre-block of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa. Fuller commissioned the local architectural firms of Watt & Blackwell and O. Roy Moore & Co. to oversee the construction of the building. When completed, the Dominion Public Building was the tallest building in the city. The site selected for the building, a full city block in London's downtown core, allowed for an uninterrupted view of the building from all sides.

"The recent renovations have incorporated improvements in energy efficiency and access for the handicapped, while attempting to retain the architectural detail found in the original structure. Architects for the renovations were Hagerty-Buist, successors to the architectural practice of Victor Blackwell, one of the original architects.

"London photographer Arthur Gleason was commissioned to document the construction of the building in 1935 - 36, and many of his photographs are included in the brochure prepared for the reopening ceremony. Guests at this occasion included descendants of the photographer and the architects, members of the media who had attended the original opening on September 26, 1936, and representatives of local heritage groups."

NORTH WATERLOO REGION

Our Heritage Day event featured Dr. Peter Swann, director of the new Segrum Museum in Waterloo, who gave an illustrated talk on the progress of the museum and the artifacts that are being collected for it.

Peter John Stokes, guest speaker for our AGM, spoke on heritage landscaping and provided a great deal of information for those wishing to develop gardens to suit their heritage home. Our directors for the 1983/84 year are Bob Rowell, Marg Rowell, Jeff Weller, Herb Whitney, Dave Minnes, Sandy Dare, Ian Yule, Peggy Booker, Joye Krauel, Jane Lang, Don Pullen, and Rick Martin.

The Spring House Lecture Series was another success, being booked over capacity. Some excitement was generated in early May when a tornado ripped through the Doon area of Kitchener, causing damage to trees, roofs and chimneys of two of our tour houses, as well as other houses, both old and

new, in the area. However, in both cases the owners were able to clean up most of the damage in time for us to visit.

The first house we saw was a turn of the century house in Kitchener. The owners had already rehabilitated one house in the neighbourhood, and then went looking for another, with the proviso that it be "any house in the area except the one next door". They wound up with the one next door which had been added to, altered and turned into a multiplex with a total of 21 rooms. It is now a comfortable triplex.

The second house was a stone house in a nearby village, in which every previous owner moved most of the interior walls. Much detective work had to be done to determine the original floor plan, fireplace sites, and stairway locations, before restoration could begin.

Our third location was the former Red Lion Inn in Doon, an old railway hotel which had become a rooming house, then student housing, was severely damaged and then condemned as unfit for human habitation. The owners have rehabilitated the main floor, and are now on the upstairs.

We then visited an 1884 house which had been built by a prominent milling family and had been little altered since. This house provided a real feeling of the lifestyle of a prominent Victorian family. One early alteration had been the installation of pressed tin ceilings to reduce the bedroom heights from about 13 feet to a more manageable 9 feet. One room, however, had only the framing installed, but not the metal ceiling; it seems to have always been used as an attic.

Our last stop was the Erb-Kumpf house in Waterloo, the earliest part of which was built about 1812 by the founder of Waterloo. It has now been renovated as law offices, but the exterior has been preserved and must appear much as it looked in the mid 1850s.

Having the tour in the spring proved most worthwhile, as the later day-light hours provided a chance to examine the exteriors as well as the interior of the buildings. We are planning another tour next spring.

FIRST OF THE 50th ANNIVERSARY BUS TOURS

Perfect weather and a congenial group — conducted by Peter John Stokes and his charming wife, Ann — made the first tour sponsored by A.C.O. an outstanding success. Fifteen people in a mini-bus travelled the county roads through picturesque towns, with a look 'right', look 'left' from Peter Stokes, as we passed Georgian, Greek Revival and Victorian houses.

We were fortunate to be able to tour 'Echo Villa

in Brantford, and in Wolverton, a Regency house 'Wolverton Hall' built in 1854 by Wolverton, who came to Canada from New York State in 1826 and operated a saw mill. We stopped overnight in Simcoe and the next day were taken on an excellent tour through the renovated County Courthouse. Built in 1863, in Italianate style with off-centre tower, it now houses Simcoe's Town Hall. The Sovereign-Murdock House gave us a glimpse of a typical Victorian home, with furnishings to match.

To bring us into the more modern setting, we had a chance to visit the L. F. Burfoot house on Crabapple Creek in Port Dover, with its chestnut paneling, interesting plastered walls, and ingenious window sash.

The Union Hotel in Normandale, and the Mill in Ancaster, with excellent fare, added to our enjoyment of the week-end.

While going to press another 50th Anniversary ACO Tour, that announced as No. 3, but actually the second, for the tour of Goderich has been postponed to the Fall, will have been taken by about twenty people. Not a large party but a very enjoyable size where everyone knows each other and no place visited ever seems crowded.

The third tour through Western Ontario and reaching Goderich will, we hope, take in the fall colours, and part of the route will take advantage of that opportunity as well as visiting the towns and villages of the area.

Tour No. 3 is planned for Saturday, 15th of October, and Sunday, 16th of October, 1983, leaving at 9:00 a.m. on the 15th from 191 College Street, Toronto, the ACO Headquarters.

If you wish to join Tour No. 3, the deadline for sending your name, address and \$75.00 deposit to 191 College will be 1st October, 1983. Total price, as before, \$125.00.

ACO TOUR OF GREECE

By Anna McCoy

As a special fund-raising project, the Ontario Council of ACO sponsored for the first time, a tour of classical Greece.

A party of eighteen ACO members, including the president, A. K. Sculthorpe and her husband Bob, departed in April for Athens. During a short two weeks, the members enjoyed a bus tour through the ruins of southern Greece, an exotic cruise through the islands of the Aegean Sea, including a stop in Turkey, and guided day trips in Athens and environs.

The highlights of the bus tour were ancient Corinth, the Corinthian canal, the Theatre of Epidaurus, the ruins of Olympia, and the historic site

of Delphi. The beautiful purple Judas tree will adorn many of the photographs taken in these picturesque remains. Our bus guide, Evanthia Papadhiannopoulou, who lived half her life in Turkey, half in Greece, brought the legends and history of this land to life.

The MTS Oceanos then welcomed the members to these islands: Mykonos, Rhodes and Patmos. In Mykonos, the whitewashed walls of the town paint the main scenery with spots of windmills and Greek Orthodox churches. Rhodes displays its medieval fortifications and the harbour at which the ancient Colossus stood. In Patmos, the party was taken to the cave where St. John wrote the book of Revelations. The most outstanding part of the cruise, not to forget the chef, was the excavated city of ancient Ephesus in Turkey.

On returning to Athens, the guided tours included a trip to the Temple of Poseidon at Sounion; a fascinating view of a private contemporary Greek art collection, guided by the architect, Michael Photoladis; and a marvelous visit to the Acropolis and the Parthenon.

Perhaps the ACO will sponsor another tour next year for those of you who missed such a splendid holiday. Amidst the flowering pistachios, wisteria, mimosa, apricots and olives, the budding fig and mulberry trees, the blood-red wild anemones, friendships were struck which will long be shared.

**Vorres Museum
of contemporary Greek art**

23 May 1983

Ms. Alice King Sculthorpe
President
The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Inc.
191 College Street
Toronto, Ontario M5T 1P9
Canada

Dear Ms. Sculthorpe,

Thank you for your kind letter of May 2, 1983.

I am indeed very sorry that I was not present when you and the esteemed members of your Society visited the Vorres Museum. You were, however, in good hands with Michael Photiadis as your guide.

I have taken the liberty of sending the catalogue of the museum to the Architectural Conservancy duly signed and dedicated.

Please note that the museum is always open to members of your society visiting this country.

Looking forward to seeing you either in Canada or Greece,

Yours sincerely,
Ian Vorres, M.A.

AROUND AND ABOUT:

Happenings in Ontario

**Presentation to the
Conservation Review Board Hearing
on the Victoria Bridge
in the Town of St. Marys**

by
L. C. Kippers, P.Eng.
on behalf of the
Ontario Council
Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Inc.

This presentation is made on behalf of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Inc.

We endeavour to preserve worthwhile Architecture in Ontario and to protect places of natural as well as man-made beauty.

We make this presentation with the hope of effecting the maintenance of the Victoria Bridge in St. Marys as a structure protected under the Ontario Heritage Act.

The bridge and its surrounding are perceived by us as prime examples of this worthwhile architecture and is a place of natural and man-made beauty.

There are several aspects of this bridge which we would like to stress:

1. "Scenic Quality" of which the bridge is the key element.
2. "Sense of Place" in which the bridge plays a vital role.
3. The Engineering Tradition in which the bridge is a link.
4. The Building Materials available at the time and place.
5. A rebuttal of the arguments in favour of its destruction.
6. A critique of the two bridge proposals.

1. Scenic Quality

The view of the bridge from almost any angle is scenic, photogenic and image-making. If St. Marys were a European town, printed posters would be hung in every travel agency in Ontario.

We would make the trip across the ocean to see it and St. Marys would fulfill the promise because the rest of the town supports this image.

The image-making view and scene is:
from the right bank of the Thames,
across the Victoria bridge,
towards downtown,
with the Opera House as backdrop.

In this scene all elements tie together:

There is a good balance of vertical and hori-

zontal elements.

There is the robust nature of the building stone and its load-bearing characteristics.

There is the flowing water under well proportioned arches.

There is moving traffic on a bridge which looks strong enough to support it.

It does not take much to destroy the scene. Removal of the bridge takes away the vital element. Replacement with the wrong type of structure means the loss of the scene. Loss of the scene is loss of the image of St. Marys.

In this view, the underside of the vault is seen. The restored bridge would show the arch and vault which through its elliptical shape gives architectural grace to the engineered structure. There is nothing fake; no added frills; each element is needed and looks as if it is needed.

The image-making scenery is founded on honesty.

2. Sense of Place

St. Marys has a well defined downtown. It has a beginning, a middle and an end. All parts are recognizable.

Downtown is demarcated by the Town Hall on the east and by the bridge on the west side.

Queen Street itself, the business district, is lined with either excellent, or well detailed or interesting buildings. Most of it is good, although there is the occasional discordant note to keep St. Marys humble.

There is an excellent sense of place, and it is not only because of the concentration of shops, but mainly because the vertical accent of the Town Hall on the one end and the narrowing view lines and slight arching of the road over the bridge on the other that we know were "it's at".

Suppose we remove the bridge and replace it with a Park Street type bridge: wide, roomy, excellent view for traffic. What we would be doing is to throw Queen Street wide open at that end. We'd hardly know it is a bridge. There will be an efficient highway going from A to B, up to today's standards, all the right k-factors, but the sense of place will be gone.

Victoria bridge is not just an old bridge. It is the beginning of downtown; the beginning of St. Marys.

A new standard regulation highway bridge cannot perform that function, improved traffic notwithstanding.

3. The Engineering Tradition

The Victoria bridge in St. Marys represents one of the last of an Engineering Tradition.

This tradition began when Roman Engineers built their extensive network of roads throughout

their Empire. The Royal Engineers of the British Army brought this tradition to North America and Civil Engineers such as Niven continued the tradition and gave it architectural grace through the elliptical arch. The tradition which began in Imperial Rome is at its end here. It is unlikely that stone arches will ever be built again in this form as an engineered and feasible solution to a practical problem. We now have different methods and different materials which demand their own shape and structure.

The Victoria bridge represents Ontario's ties with the rest of Western Civilization as it is expressed in engineering ability.

The Victoria bridge is also part of a very interesting collection of bridges and viaducts in St. Marys. There is a great variety of bridges here: bridges from different times, in different materials, in different forms. Also for that reason the destruction of this veteran bridge would be a great loss.

4. The Available Building Materials

The official plan recognizes the fact that St. Marys is a stone town and contains provisions to maintain its character.

It is true that the predominant material is stone. There are several stone-towns in Ontario but most of them contain few structures built after 1865. After the American Civil War, the inflationary period which followed made loadbearing stone structures prohibitive.

But St. Marys' Stone Age did not end until the start of the First World War in 1914.

Stone is a unifying material, but its nature must be understood. Stone unifies structures in two ways: first, through its colour and texture, and secondly, through the iron discipline that Mother Nature exerts on the proportions of the door and window openings and on the span of its arches.

In architecture this is called Structural Proportioning, and there are few architects or engineers familiar with the nature of a material who will violate the laws of proportions. Each material has its own limits and its own proportions. Mr. Niven in 1865 had a keen sense of structural proportioning. He lowered the arch just enough to give it grace without violating its structural proportions. St. Marys' buildings and bridge are tied together through the colour and texture of the stone and through the shapes and forms demanded by the structural proportions of Stone Construction.

5. What are some of the arguments used in favour of the destruction of the bridge?

The main arguments used in favour of its destruction are:

- (a) Structural inadequacy of the present bridge, and
- (b) Non-conformity with today's standards.

Structural adequacy can be achieved through repair, restoration or reconstruction and there should be no reason to doubt the efficacy of such work. There are many ancient bridges which perform a useful function within the infrastructure of modern towns and cities because they are properly maintained; some of them for nearly 2000 years. A restored substructure with a new road deck is to all intent and purpose a new bridge.

Standard means grade or level of quality. Standard also implies having wide acceptance or recognition. Through the use of standards, we are able to specify a certain quality of work by reference. We then in effect are telling a contractor: "I haven't got the time to give the same instruction each time to everyone. Go and obtain such and such standard and do it exactly like that". We know ourselves what's written in the standard; the contractor knows what's written. The printed standard can be readily obtained. It is all very efficient.

Most standards are like that but some standards are law. Concrete or steel structures must be designed and built in accordance with standards prescribed by the Ontario Building Code. They are valid for all new construction built after the enactment of the Code and usually they do not apply to existing structures. We do not have to rebuild the town each time a new code is rolling off the presses.

Municipalities very often follow such standards in order to obtain provincial grants. In this case, the standards are not law but the ministry will only give the grants if the municipality follows the standard. This does not seem to be the case with the Victoria bridge.

So, the Victoria bridge is not up to today's standards. Arguments about 'sight lines', 'stopping distances', and 'k15 versus k8' are being used in order to condemn a proposal for a reconstructed bridge.

A new bridge must follow most of the standards but the reconstructed bridge does not have to comply to nearly as many. Does that mean the reconstructed bridge is "substandard" in all its nasty connotations? Not at all. It is not substandard, it is non-standard, but good, solid, serviceable, functional nevertheless, and by the time the contractor is through with the job, practically new. Most standards will have been incorporated, only a few will not be adhered to.

We believe that a graceful structure, a unique bridge, an image-creating scenic object, a landmark with which the citizens of St. Marys have become thoroughly familiar, should not be destroyed on the

basis that it has only k8 instead of the standard k15 or that 5 or 10 of the hundreds of standard cannot be incorporated.

6. A Critique of the Two Bridge Proposals

The Design for a New Bridge

The new bridge, if ever built, would be better without its stonework. It would then be, what it basically is, a commonplace, utilitarian bridge which gets us from A to B in an efficient manner. It is not beautiful to our present day standards, not a very daring example of today's engineering ability, but it has its own concrete tradition and its own concrete proportioning. It would be a bridge designed with traffic and water flow in mind and would not be a bridge designed to St. Marys' esthetic needs. It will be a new bridge for a few years and then it will need restoration and repair just like any other bridge. It would be possible to design a beautiful modern bridge which will be existing now and remain existing and beautiful for generations to come.

The stone facing is a sham. It's designers know it, Brian Garrett admitted it. Everyone but the most uncritical viewer knows it. It cannot satisfy because of the inappropriate shape of the arches which could not even support themselves, let alone a bridge. The view under an angle will show that there is not even substance to it, because there is no vaulting. The stone facing is also in all likelihood going to be a maintenance problem.

The arches do not even have a support pier in stone. In one of the reports it states that this would be acceptable because it has "minimum visual exposure"! All I can say is that feet of handsome young people have minimum visual exposure, but it would be quite an unnerving experience to see them floating across the street without them.

Visually, the new bridge is too horizontal to blend in with the remaining scenery. Structurally it is not what it looks to be; it cannot work to produce a "Sense of Place" because the stone walls do not visually close off Queen Street. St. Marys might be known as the "Sham Stone Town".

The Design for Restoration, Repair and Reconstruction

In the true sense of the word, this proposal is not a restoration. It could be more aptly called a new deck on a repaired substructure. The weak point in the design as restoration is the cantilevered concrete sidewalk which is clear statement of a modern structure. Nevertheless, this proposal maintains the link with the past, because the repaired 1865 substructure is still there. It is a sensitive approach to a historic structure and an honest structural statement with each material expressing what it is required to do.

It maintains to a large extent the Scenic Image of St. Marys. It does add a horizontal accent through the cantilevered sidewalk but it does so in a way far superior than the present cantilevered wood and steel walk. It maintains the "Sense of Place" of St. Marys' Downtown area. It will be an honourable member of the collection of bridges of the town.

Conclusion

We believe that the Town Council of St. Marys should be asked to take another look at their town and try to imagine the visual impact of a new bridge; the loss of the well defined downtown area, the loss of an asset that is unique in Ontario, the loss of the image of the town which the new bridge would cause.

There are many precedents in Ontario where bridges have been replaced and the environment has suffered.

We would like to cite 2: The replacement of the 1835 stone bridge in Greenville, Ontario and the tremendous impact of the new bridge in the town of Fergus. Although Greenville's houses are still there the village is gone, and in Fergus the L-shaped characteristic town centre was transformed into just two streets at right angles on each other. In Caledonia there exists a situation much like St. Marys but the bridge there is the only asset downtown has. We believe also that the "restoration" proposal is in fact a new functional bridge as far as traffic is concerned and that Town Council need not feel that they have lost the battle or that they have bought anything that is inferior to a "new" bridge when the reconstruction and repairs have been completed.

VICTORIA BRIDGE, ST. MARYS

Conservation Review Board Hearing on the subject of Victoria Bridge, St. Marys, Ontario and the Town's application to "de-designate" this historic and architecturally significant structure.

A brief report with further comments.

To dwell on the detail of this lengthy hearing would take many pages so that this must suffice as summary of the proceedings. The hearing was convened on 28 April 1983 and the whole day was taken up with evidence presented by the Town Solicitor on behalf of the Corporation. Reference was made to the much changed character of the bridge, the accretions added over the years and its deteriorated condition which has led to its current structural deficiency. The Town, having designated Victoria Bridge (usually referred to as the Queen Street Bridge) and the adjoining millrace some years ago now wishes to do away with this important structure on the list of heritage bridges prepared by Ontario, the Ministries, of Citizenship and Culture and

Transportation and Communications, cooperating in this selection.

Victoria Bridge was built in 1864-65 and is the second oldest stone bridge in Ontario and also one of the longest. For almost one hundred and twenty years it has served as the principal crossing of the Thames River flowing through the town. St. Marys is one of the most remarkable small towns of Western Ontario noted for its fine complement of stone buildings including the outstanding Opera House on Water Street and its remarkable collection of Victorian and Edwardian shopfronts. Noteworthy too are its 1891 Town Hall by the Toronto architect, George W. Gouinlock, the old Post Office converted to a restaurant, and just outside the town the station at St. Marys Junction, built in the late 1850s to the old Grand Trunk pattern as the railway extended westwards. (This station is now leased to the Town by the CNR and it has been "mothballed" awaiting further preservation work).

The commercial centre of St. Marys is contained within a broad valley formed by the eastern hill and the Thames River across its western end. The Core spreads sideways at Water Street, intercepted on one side by Trout Creek, a tributary of the Thames, but on the south the site of the Gothic Opera House and stone blocks alongside, the subject of studies promoting their preservation, and the old Post Office opposite. The configuration recalls equally satisfying townscape effects like Port Hope and the Galt node of Cambridge where similar topography occurs. In St. Marys the Town Hall marks the eastern approach, flanked by a fascinating essay in stone of the Carnegie Library along the side street leading to the successful restoration of the stone Church Street bridge executed a few years ago under the direction of the engineers M. S. Yolles and Partners Limited. Victoria Bridge is, effectively, the western termination of the core, and its present narrowed hump adds materially to the feeling of containment and essential busyness of the downtown area. From the western approach the bridge is the gateway to a most impressive streetscape, reminiscent of the fascinating spectacle of Port Hope's Walton Street. This is but a hastily and broadly painted background for those less familiar with the scene. Incidentally all but one of the structures adjoining Victoria Bridge have now been designated under the Ontario Heritage Act.

But back to the hearing which lasted in all some two and a half days continuing when reconvened until 9:30 in the evening. The first day was devoted entirely to establishing the Town's revised position of wishing to remove the designation from the Queen Street Bridge and millrace. (If it acted like another municipality often held in high repute, it would well

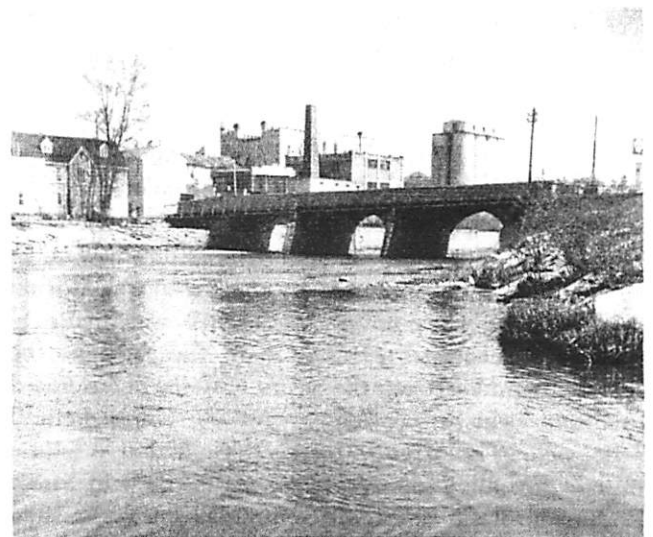
have just gone ahead, regardless, and tore it down!) The Town brought forward a number of witnesses to support its position including a consultant who had prepared an alternative design for a new bridge ostensibly to be sympathetic in the situation, which as it was so succinctly pointed out, was hardly an honest expression let alone a handsome one despite comments to the contrary. A stone-mason, of pronounced Scottish burr, indicated the condition of the stone, a much fissured local limestone which in the 1920s, at the half life of the present structure, showed appalling deterioration necessitating unseemly concrete facings, which now detract somewhat from its appearance. But since then the bridge has continued to carry traffic and only relatively recently were load restrictions imposed.

The hearing reconvened on the 1st of June and Karel Kippers, from the Hamilton-Niagara Branch and representing the ACO Advisory Board, made an excellent presentation stressing not only the importance of Victoria Bridge to St. Marys in particular, but its special value as one of the last examples of a long-established tradition in masonry bridge structures, of which it is a very fine example. Its simple functional design was related to the material and structural limitations which stone masonry imposes, a contrast noted to the awkwardly shaped stone-faced concrete from suggested as a substitute. The "friends" of Victoria Bridge (the Save the Victoria Bridge Committee), comprising largely a group of local citizens interested in seeking the Bridge's preservation, had an excellent spokesman in Larry Pfaff who set the context of the bridge in the history of the Town as well as its important contribution to the local scene. (Incidentally an excellent book entitled *Early St. Marys* by L. W. Wilson and L. R. Pfaff shows a number of historic buildings many with old photographs and describes their importance to the town in a publication well worth having).^o The writer appeared as an expert witness on behalf of the preservation of the bridge emphasizing its importance to the downtown scene especially in relation to the Opera House block an dis designated neighbours. The 1980 study anticipated that the bridge would be preserved as part of the prospect and was so illustrated. Perhaps the most telling resenatation wasp that by Morden Yolles, consulting engineer, whose firm had prepared the alternative scheme for the prservation of the Victoria Bridge. The proposal involved the construction of a new concrete desk to carry roadway and traffic loadings to the original stone arches and piers beneath, The old bridge evolved to become a new somposite, a great deal more seemly than its present somewhat Heath Robinson appearance, and extending the life of the old structure well into the future. The added

expense involved, that is over its replacement by a new structure, was to be looked after by contributions for heritage preservation.

A further half day was spent in summations by the Town Solicitor on behalf of the corporation's current position and counsel for the "Save the Victoria Bridge Committee". Grace Patterson of the Canadian Environmental Law Association ably conducted the case for the Committee and "Friends"; her quiet decisive poise and gentle telling thrust along with her directness and succinct expression seemed to stand her in good stead. Her sense of humour more than once saved the day. But it must have been a tiring and at times trying experience for Chairman Mrs. Joy Levisxen and her assistant, Mrs. Sandra Macdonald.

It is strange to recall how one feels to see one's former allies on the other side of the fence — we recalled the Conservation Review Board Hearing on the Opera House when the Town defended its designation. Incidentally we have been told that a demolition permit on that block has been applied for and no counter-action to preserve the buildings has yet been initiated. It is interesting to note that some have commented that the Opera House is no longer designated because of the granting of a permit to demolish. How can this be? That is how can a designation be removed without the procedures being followed in the case of Victoria Bridge? Is this a case of reinterpretation? If so please advise. What was even more disconcerting was to hear a suggestion that historical photographs could not be counted as admissible, and beyond reproach and retouching, the latter usually only too obvious, unless the photographer (possibly long since dead) could be brought to



Victoria Bridge, St. Mary's, seen from the north-west, the Opera House behind.

light — is one of our prime sources of corroboration for restoration now being questioned legally.

One last thought about the preservation of St. Marys' Victoria Bridge is worth recording, because it was considered too politically sensitive locally to be mentioned. There is one solution to the restoration of Victoria Bridge to its original or earlier design, namely to make it a one-way thoroughfare in a westerly direction, which would allow the deck to be narrower than now required by code. This would also reduce substantially the loading on the bridge, so that simpler repairs and restoration of stone masonry and facings might be all that would be needed. The westward direction would allow fast exit by the Fire Department to the section of the town beyond, an important consideration. There is an alternative eastward crossing of the Thames at Park Street, two blocks south of Queen Street, and now being used as the alternate truck route for heavier vehicles. Local objection is to heavier traffic filtering through residential areas on the periphery of the downtown core, but this could be controlled by appropriate direction signs and restrictions imposed on traffic having no business on local streets. Another comment has been about the additional times and slightly more circuitous route that would result in the traffic pattern, but surely this is a small price to pay for such an alternative. Furthermore it would provide ultimately for a slight extension of the downtown commercial area, perhaps to stimulate the relocation of that edge-of-town mall threatening the well-being of the main centre, as well as making the Opera House block more in the hub of activity. Perhaps the Province, through the Ontario Heritage Foundation, would see fit to underwrite the restoration of Victoria Bridge if the Corporation could contemplate the benefits such action should encourage. We look forward still to seeing the stone bridge of St. Marys.

*Copies available from the publisher:
St. Marys-on-the-Thames Historical Society
Box 345, St. Marys, Ontario N0M 2V0

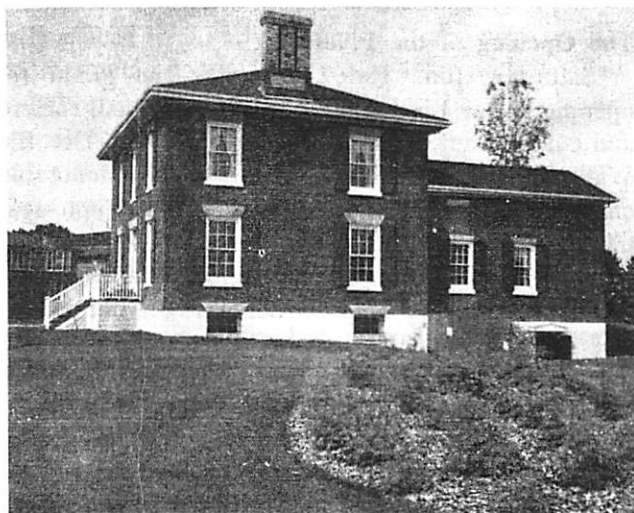
P.J.S.

ARNOLD HOUSE, THORNHILL

On Saturday, June 18th, under a cloudless sunny sky, residents of the Town of Vaughan applauded as Mayor Lorna Jackson cut the ribbon to open officially the Arnold House Community Arts Centre.

The ceremony marked the completion of the restoration of this historic building and the culmination of several years of collaboration between the Town Council, Thornhill Lions Club, the local community and Wintario.

Originally, this handsomely proportioned classic style building, c 1870, was built for Robert J. Arnold



Arnold House, Thornhill, Town of Vaughan

and his wife Sarah. Robert was the Reeve of Vaughan Township in 1861, 2 and 3 and was the son of John Arnold, a United Empire Loyalist from New Jersey, who came to Thornhill via New Brunswick.

The Cubic form of the main portion of the house reflects a Regency influence. The simple rectangular addition of one and a half storeys at the rear contained the kitchen with side verandah and servants attic quarters. The house is notable for its fine brickwork (local red brick with yellow brick voussoirs), paired chimneys and interior wood detailing; the latter, fortunately, had remained relatively unscathed despite exposure in recent years to users far removed from those which the Arnolds would have intended.

The house itself was also removed a short distance from its original setting to make way for a residential subdivision but appropriately still sits on part of the old Arnold farm property.

In their restoration/adaptation the architects, Howard D. Chapman and Howard V. Walker, preserved the character of the interior rooms while incorporating the necessary services and facilities for meetings, arts and crafts, music and a variety of other complementary uses for children and adults. An unsympathetic front porch addition, 1930 vintage, was removed and replaced with a simple entrance platform and steps.

One feature of the restoration, of particular interest to ACO readers, was the incorporation of a memorial room for the late B. Napier Simpson, a past president of the ACO and noted restoration architect. Located on the ground floor, this room will house a permanent display of his work in drawings and photographs and will also be used for meetings related to architectural conservation and associated causes.

Howard V. Walker

GODERICH

The Opening of the Livery

Saturday, June 18th, 1983, was the grand re-opening of the Livery in Goderich as a small theatre and cultural centre for the town. It was also Dorothy Wallace's day, the culmination of that indomitable character's trials, tribulations and final triumph over the last few but rather hectic years. The scheme she promoted with a group of local citizens to assist her and the professional help of Nicholas Hill, our second vice president and Christopher Borghal, partners in the Goderich architectural firm of Hill and Borghal, was finally achieved. Various grants from the Ontario Heritage Foundation and Wintario and workers provided under one of the recent unemployment relief programs made the building sufficiently ready for the ceremony although completion was still a few weeks away. Proceedings began on a light note harking back to the Livery's first days and various dignitaries and invited guests were taken for a tour by horse-drawn vehicle (a stagecoach, a surrey, traps, carriages and a variety of carts were included) around the historical and architectural highlights of the older town. Round the Octagon they trotted, like the dudes of long ago (today youngsters still amble round on Friday and Saturday nights in their jalopies) then down the side streets seeing the sights of this early planned community of the Canada Company.

There were many fascinating buildings to see, mostly residences, but of widely differing and strangely local character, like the frame buildings finished in a wooden imitation of ashlar or cut stone. There is a fine early Greek Revival house too, right opposite the Canada Company's office, still there and recognizable from an early photograph despite its more recent mutilation. There is a great variety of house designs, from the simple classical vernacular to the more ornate late Victorian specimens in the local "white" or pale buff brick. One seems to have a family resemblance to those strange mini-chateaux which blossomed along the railways late in the last century.

At a horse's trot was the perfect pace to see the delights of Goderich, the town's wide treed streets, generously spaced houses with neatly kept gardens. The curious geometric layout of the town with its Octagon, radials and oddly intersecting streets truncated by the high shore create further interest and odd spaces as relief. What a variety of trees too – we noticed our favorite Niagara native, the tulip-tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) not expecting it so far north, and subsequently discovered another next day in Clinton nearby.

The day was gloriously sunny but with a cool breeze off the lake. It augured well for the proceed-

ings which began after the return of the tour to the Livery. Various dignitaries offered their heartfelt congratulations and hearty approbation of this successful turn of events. The Mayor of Goderich, local member of the Legislature and representatives from the Ontario Heritage Foundation and other contributors were there. Our President, Alice King Sculthorpe, gave her congratulatory message to those enjoying the event. Then Dorothy Wallace cut the ribbon and after O Canada echoed from within, in the public thronged to view the new Livery and enjoy delicious cucumber sandwiches, and refreshing drinks. That was not the end – in the evening two performances, a revue of local and area talent, started the Livery's new life in earnest.



The restored front of the Livery in Goderich

And so the show goes on, thanks to Dorothy Wallace and her hardworking supporters.

(A postscript in the town's favour too is that another section of the Octagon's streetscape, the Edwardian fronts of the Peoples Department Store, are to be retained while the building behind will be renovated extensively. Not long ago there was a suggestion that permission to demolish would be sought).

P.J.S.

BELLEVILLE

The McIntosh/Ridley/Hale House

A truly remarkable survivor, though no longer with all its 'marbles', still stands close to the heart of the city. The McIntosh/Ridley/Hale House illustrates the early history of Belleville in the waterfront area alongside the Moira where some of the neighbouring

buildings fill out the story of its proud beginning. This house, and a concerted attempt to achieve its preservation, has been a rallying point for local enthusiasm, and likely a turning point towards success in the community. A new ACO has already come of it, as well as renewed local support, and Belleville-born Kevin Campbell, a planning student from the University of Waterloo, is to be complimented on his effort and application, not to mention research and building archaeology that he and his colleagues have achieved. Still the history of the house is slowly coming to light as floorboards are lifted and carefully selected plaster removal takes place: the story is no longer simple, but we shall attempt to give an explanation and commentary which may be of interest.

So far as can be determined the original house was a centre hall, five bay, two storey structure with low pitched gable roof. Originally it had identical façades to front and rear, that to the west overlooking the harbour, that to the east fronting on Pinnacle Street. The plan was not unusual for its early 19th century date (1817 has now been confirmed as the year of its construction) with inner chimneys, now removed, which served back-to-back fireplaces on each floor. However the chimneys are not quite centred on the rooms, but are closer to the end walls than to the hall partitions. The greatest incongruity is the framing — an early form of post and beam bent type (posts at front and rear joined by second floor and ceiling beams) — which had to be altered drastically to accommodate the wide chimney stacks. The house must have had the kitchen in a back room with a dining parlour in front of it, matched by a parlour and rear room on the other side of the hall. This early kitchen, from the later addition of a wing to serve this purpose, is believed to have been in the south-east corner. Regrettably chimneys have long been missing and the only serious loss of detail is the absence of the mantelpieces in the main block of the house. However, here the locations and sizes have been ascertained and the plan of the ground floor is still discernible in the patches on the ceiling where partitions have been taken out. Much of the original trim survives in the upper floor of the main block, including a fine complement of the delicate profiles of the early 19th century, or so-called Loyalist Period, with baseboards, chairrails, architraves, six panel doors and some original sash at the back, but these last have been neglected yet still are suitable as patterns for restoration.

The front cornice of the building struck Rodger Greig, a well-known building preservationist from Prince Edward County, and a Vice-President of the new Quinte Branch of the ACO, as a later change. He suggested the 1840s as a possible date, and we were inclined to concur. The present detail is heavy

by comparison with other features of the house, and exhibits rather coarse modillion brackets more generously spaced than early examples. It also appears that the rear wing to the east was a later addition, but probably constructed not long after the main house. The structure differs in its framing system — no longer the individual post and beam bents but more like a barn having a centre beam with joists framed in from both ends. The foundation has also a narrow stone wall lining that of the main block. The wing also has a shallow cellar, but it seems to the main house did not originally. Various curious details occur at the back of the house where the wing is joined, including a break in the cornice and an upstairs window whose upper row of panes has been blocked off by a board inserted in the frame to accommodate the wing eaves. The wing cornice has the same brackets as the main house.

The main house frame is brick-filled, ie. with nogging to form a base for the interior plaster finish and therefore no wood lath is found on the outside walls. The nogging lies near the inner face, and, in the wing adjoining, a second layer of brick, laid on edge because of the restricted depth available, forms the ground for the plaster finish there.

The wing also contains early trim. Five panel doors (the upper two panels of the six panel form being combined into a single long horizontal panel without an intermediate stile) occur in this section of the house. This is a design familiar in the Quinte area. The remains of the original main staircase have been unceremoniously shoved into a new well sawn through the main cross beam! But at least that stair is another model for restoration. Another original detail, although no longer complete, is a section of the original kitchen mantelpiece on the wing chimney stack, the cooking fireplace and the bakeoven alongside. Signs of the previous corner stair beside the chimney breast have also been discovered; later plumbing used this as a convenient pipe space.

But the story does not end here, for other remarkable finds have come to light as one revelation leads to new interpretations, more searches leading to further discoveries. The most significant detail was revealed after Kevin Campbell sought corroboration for a hollowed eavestrough, for he had found the bolts securing this characteristic period feature were still showing at the roof plate. Perhaps, it was thought, some section of the complete cornice might be in place, and access through the second floor ceiling in the rear wing roof space proved how exciting such building archaeology can be. There, under the upper section of the wing roof, survived a short section of cornice gutter, a solid timber with a shallow trough hollowed out in the top to conduct rain water from the roof to downspouts at the corners of the building.

The cornice was complete in all but one respect, a small annular mould had disappeared from the lower part of the frieze, but the bed mould, including a large cove, and a graceful extended ovolo crown mould run on the top outer edge of the gutter timber were still there. (Elsewhere the crown mould had been lopped off to make the modillioned "improvement"). This cornice gutter was in original, but not quite pristine condition: a single, but generous, coat of white paint (now yellowed with age) had been applied, but not before the wood itself had started to weather.

What did this indicate? For one thing this detail had obviously once been exposed, and secondly the wing had originally not been of sufficient height to obscure the cornice gutter, that is not a full two storeys when first built at least. On to the next step — to seek corroboration of this supposition. And as Kevin removed the plaster from the centre post to the south side of the wing second floor the ends of four trunnels or wooden pegs indicated where the post had been spliced to extend it in height to make a full upper storey. Therefore the wing was only a storey and a half when built and the cornice we had seen and the clapboard below had once been exposed as we suspected. Further checking revealed that the ground floor window frames in the south wall of the wing were identical in detail to those in the main block, but extended on the inside by an extra casing to fit the additional thickness of the later wall structure. So it is apparent that windows blocked off by the wing addition were re-used for the newer structure. And so the story goes on.

Incidentally the window frames of the original house are very neatly conceived, and joinery of the highest order. The exterior has an architrave trim with simple beaded edge. The frame is ploughed out (rabbeted is the trade name) to receive a thin stop or narrow projecting piece of wood to hold the upper sash in its upper position, which is secured by a filler stop placed under it in line with the upper sash and forming the guide for the lower sash to slide up and down against. A second rabbet also housing a thin projecting stop, with a bullnosed or rounded edge, holds the lower sash in place and forms the inner guide. The remainder of the frame accommodates the thickness of the wall and so produces the reveal or inner recess of the opening with the architrave or interior trim attached to its inner edge. Since the front and back walls are structural with heavy posts and the end walls built with lighter studs, the frames in the façades and ends of the building differ in depth to suit the condition. A curious notch in the side of the window frames has not been explained: it is believed that this related to a locking or hold-open device for the lower sash.

The various details of the house have been carefully recorded and interiors and the exterior have been copiously photographed. Samples of finishes and layers of wallpaper have been removed for identification and Jeanne Minhinnick has offered her help in pinpointing possible periods and dates for the various decorative schemes. The last paper layer is very reminiscent of the early 20th century with the influence of Art Nouveau showing in certain designs. This would have corresponded with the last residential use of the property before it became the "home" of McKenzie Feeds.

Despite the missing pieces, the investigation which Kevin Campbell and his colleagues have been able to make, courtesy of the present owner, and the records taken, there is ample evidence accumulated for a reasonably faithful restoration of the McIntosh Ridley Hale House. The building stands among other old structures, many also worthy of consideration as part of a conservation area. Modest adaptation in the rehabilitation of this building, without jeopardising its surviving detail, would allow certain uses not incompatible with its original domestic function.

A scheme is being considered which would utilize the area of the adjoining site, particularly where later sheds should be replaced, to provide additional accommodation to carry the project while maintaining to a large extent the open space to the north of the property which was formerly the garden of the old house. The area it dominates is being considered for improvement generally and here is a seed project which could go far in pointing the way to the prospects for continued use of our older buildings, and in this case in a particularly historic community which has seen so much of its important built heritage lost by fire, neglect and — dare we say? unawareness.

The Quinte Branch of the ACO is seeking financial help towards the preservation of this historic structure, still a building of considerable architectural merit, waiting to play its role in a regenerated lower downtown of Belleville.

Peter John Stokes,
Consulting Restoration Architect

NEWS FROM OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

THE HERITAGE CANADA FOUNDATION

Heritage Canada's Tenth Anniversary Convention Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow

To celebrate its tenth anniversary, The Heritage Canada Foundation has challenged two internationally known architectural and planning experts to examine Toronto in depth — to walk its streets, probe its waterfront, examine its heritage, and share its future. September 23 and 24, 1983.

For more information write Albert V. Benoit,

Director of Information and Public Relations, P.O.
Box 1358, Station B, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5R4.

TORONTO HISTORICAL BOARD

Royal Canadian Dragoons Centennial Display

The life and times of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, one of Canada's oldest cavalry regiments, with over a half century of services in Toronto, will be on display in the Marine Museum of Upper Canada, the former Officers' Quarters and last remaining building of Stanley Barracks, from June 6 to December 31, 1983.

The display in the Marine Museum focuses on the soldier and his horse, life in Stanley Barracks, the evolution of fighting techniques on foot, on horseback and in armoured vehicles.

The Marine Museum of Upper Canada, located in Exhibition Place, near the Princes' Gates and the streetcar loop, is open daily from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Sundays and Holidays 12 noon to 5:00 p.m. Admission for adults is \$1.50 and \$1.00 for children and seniors.

For further information contact:

J. Moyra Haney
Public Information Officer
595-1567

The Tug 'Ned Hanlan' opens for the 1983 Season

Come and inspect the 80 foot steam tug "Ned Hanlan" alongside the Marine Museum of Upper Canada in Exhibition Place. After more than 30 years of sailing on Lake Ontario, the tug was restored to her original shipshape condition and preserved in a dry berth beside the museum. From May 21 to Labour Day on September 5, admission to the Marine Museum includes a tour of the tug.

WENTWORTH HISTORICAL VILLAGE, RICKTON, ONTARIO

Visitors will discover a unique pleasure when they visit Wentworth Heritage Village located on Hwy. 52 north of Rickton. The village has authentically reproduced products for sale which are typical of goods available during the 1800s. The Village has four new staff members working under the Canada Community Development Programme of Employment and Immigration Canada. Among the products for sale are kits for making crocheted or embroidered purses which are typical of styles at the turn of the century, beadwork items, and woven goods. Demonstrations of carding, spinning and weaving take place. Baked goods are produced in the outdoor oven and the woodstoves as well as cooking over the open fireplaces. The General Store, with its pot bellied stove and crinoline counters is completely stocked with original artefacts from the turn of the century which visitors may observe.

THE ONTARIO HERITAGE FOUNDATION

1984 Celebrating Together:

200 Years of Settlement in Ontario

Toronto "We are not just celebrating 200 years of dead history but 200 years of peoples' lives, works, achievements and the quite acceptable expectation that such progress will continue forward." Thus spake Dr. Maurice Careless of the University of Toronto's history department, and a celebrated author of works on Canadian history, at a recent symposium on Ontario's upcoming Bicentennial.

Attended by some fifty corporate sector representatives, the afternoon session was hosted by the Ontario Heritage Foundation to "acquaint them with the potential opportunities inherent in the Bicentennial, impart meaningful information and germinate ideas for projects celebrating the 200th anniversary of this province."

Speakers included John White, Chairman, Ontario Heritage Foundation, Stephen Otto, Executive Coordinator, Bicentennial Office, Ontario Government, Arthur Gelber, Bicentennial Advisory Commission, Dr. Maurice Careless, University of Toronto, and Dorothy Duncan, Executive Director, Ontario Historical Society. The meeting was chaired by Robbins Elliott, Chairman of the Ontario Heritage Foundation's Historical Committee.

The Advisory Commission is asking every citizen to participate by generating ideas on how they would like to see the Bicentennial celebrated. These should be forwarded to the Bicentennial Office, Box 1984, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M7A 1N2 or telephone (416) 965-0980.

THE HERITAGE CANADA FOUNDATION

The Foundation will be holding two workshops in conjunction with its 10th Anniversary Conference in Toronto, September, 1983.

Workshop 1. *Historic Paints and Colours for the Homeowner.*

This intensive two day workshop is designed for everyone who is responsible for or is interested in historic paints and colours in older homes. Chairman: Martin E. Weaver, Heritage Canada Foundation.

Workshop 2. *Industrial Archaeology and Preservation.*

Leading North American specialists will give an intense three day workshop exploring the nature and techniques of one of the most fascinating recently developed sciences in Canada. Chairman: Dr. Norman Ball, Public

Archives of Canada.

Workshop 1. \$100.00 includes two days of lectures
September 19-20, 1983

Workshop 2. \$175.00 includes three days of lectures
September 19, 20, 21, 1983.

The Guild Inn
201 Guildwood Parkway,
Scarborough, Ont.

HISTORIC SITES OF THE WORLD

Lectures and Films

Thursdays, October 6 - December 1, 1983
OISE-252 Bloor Street West, Toronto

The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) was established in 1965 under the auspices of UNESCO to promote the study and conservation of historic monuments, buildings and districts, and to cultivate the interest of the people of every country in the protection of their heritage (See ACORN Vol. VI. 2 pp. 9-10). ICOMOS has more than 75 national committees and maintains a central secretariat in Paris.

ICOMOS Canada is a national non-profit organization and this year it is planning a series of presentations to introduce heritage sites of the world to the general public.

In Toronto there will be an exciting series of lectures and films of world historic sites presented on Thursdays, during October and November at OISE, 252 Bloor Street West. The series will fall under the following headings.

- Oct. 6 **The CANADIAN SITUATION:**
Canadian Sites on World heritage lists
Burgess Shale site, Nahanni National
Historic Park, Anthony Island, Head-
Smashed-In Bison Jump.
- Oct. 13 **SCANDINAVIA:**
Norway, L'Anse aux Meadows.
- Oct. 20 **MARINE ARCHEOLOGY:**
Hamilton and Scourge,
the Breadalbane, the WASA.
- Oct. 27 **TRADE ROUTES:**
Ethiopia; the Silk Routes of Asia.
- Nov. 3 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL FRONTIER:**
Mohenjodaro in Pakistan (World's
oldest city dating from 4000 BC);
Machu Picchu; Santorini and Crete.
- Nov. 17 **INTERNATIONAL RESCUE
CAMPAIGN:**
Abu Simbel and Philae, (Egypt);
Venice; Sukhotar and Borobodur,
(Indonesia); Montenegro,
(Yugoslavia).

Nov. 24 **THE MEDITERRANEAN:**
Italy, Greece.

Dec. 1 **WORLD VERNACULAR
ARCHITECTURE:**
the house we live in.

INFORMATION:

Herb Stovel, Chairman ICOMOS (English-speaking
Committee)
(416) 965-5272 (B) (Ministry of Culture)
(416) 925-3710 (H)
Donna Baker (416) 488-3719 or 598-3051 day
299 Heath Street East
Toronto, Ont. M4T 1T3

FASCINATING EASTERN ONTARIO TOUR

July 22 - 25

A. K. Sculthorpe's imaginative bus tours of the Province found 19 members enjoying a unique tour of Eastern Ontario under the wise and humorous leadership of Jeter J. Stokes. It was a rare opportunity and I urge you to try to join the next tour.

Four members agreed to keep tour diaries:

Day 1 - Donna Baker; Day 2 - Larry Pfaff, AGO;
Day 3 - Marg Goodes; Day 4 - Betty Farquharson.

Day 1 - Although it had been very warm beforehand, the trip days were perfect: sunny and pleasant. The bus scurried along the highway from Toronto to Port Hope, picking up more passengers. We turned off the 401 at Bowmanville, following Highway 2 (Danforth Road) and began to see the first charming stone houses. The road followed the lakeshore on to Newcastle, home of the Massey Foundry and Machine business. Massey built a cobblestone house on Mill Street and the Massey factory is still "in commercial use". There is a pretty town hall.

Our tour guides and members also pointed out birds, wildflowers and tree as we ambled along. The black locust was known as the settler's tree and the tall straight white pine clustered in "mast woods" were shipped to provide the masts for the British navy. On the way we passed the Wm. Marsh House (Greek Revival); through the pleasant town of Welcome (whose citizens because of much teasing, have removed the town name in the arch over the cemetery).

We arrived at Port Hope. Peter Stokes feels this is the most "magnificent town" in Ontario - "an outstanding classical town". Up and away toward Cobourg where the restored Victoria Hall will open in October; past 212 King Street, birthplace of Marie Dressler, and now quite a good restaurant. (Reservations). Cobourg was a wealthy and diverse town and the ACO's Annual Meeting November 11-12, will

include a walking tour.

On to Grafton — past our own Barnum House "The Poplars" (1821) described as neo-classical, or federalist or loyalist.

The original plan for Colborne saw a much larger town than emerged, and the present town park was once ground set aside for a market square. The Keeler house (Church Street) is almost identical to Barnum House. There are two handsome churches: the Presbyterian and Trinity Anglican. There is also a handsome registry office. The wide-eaved houses peculiar to the area began to appear.

At Belleville, members of the Quinte Branch were waiting with a picnic at the lakeside. Afterwards we went on a tour of the Waterfront area where the Quinte Branch is conducting its battle to save and restore the McIntosh-Ridley house. At time of writing, this brave group was forming a limited company hopeful of putting in an offer to purchase. At Belleville, we picked up Tom Cruickshank, (Quinte Branch) who would be our guide in Prince Edward County. Tom has worked on the Rogues' Hollow (Newburgh) study soon to be published by the Architectural Conservancy, and is now working in Prince Edward County with special focus on Wellington, Picton and Bloomfield.

As we crossed into Prince Edward County we were conscious of a feeling of a place apart. The land is rich and fertile near the shores; rocky and sparse inland. There were several ghost towns where former mills, cheese factories and communities had been. And almost ghost ports, where once PE's great schooner fleet stood. There is a distinctive PE county accent, as there is a way of building farmhouses close to the main road with the kitchen wing to the side. And the roads tend to follow the waterways. Lots of 12 over 12 windows and 4 octagonal houses.

The county was the home of many loyalists. The local LACAC has surveyed 3000-3500 buildings. The oldest store dates from 1802 and the present building 1840's is still in operation.

Bloomfield was the heart of extensive Quaker settlement on PE County and their boarding school, Westlake, still stands.

Wellington, a beautiful little port, has two outstanding houses: Tara Hall (1835) with second floor ballroom, seven fireplaces. The other is the Daniel Reynolds House — stone walls over one foot thick and perhaps the oldest house between Kingston and Toronto. Wellington has beautiful trees fronting on the lake. The area at one time was the centre of canning in Eastern Ontario and boasted 25 cheese factories.

On to Picton and Prince Edward County Courthouse, Union Street, completed in 1834 and the Macaulay House, Church Street. It was restored as

a museum. Beside it is Old St. Mary Magadalen Church. As we drove into the country we stopped at the Old White Chapel 1809/11, built on land donated by David Conger, mill owner. It has been maintained as a place of worship for a longer period than any other church of Methodist origin in Ontario.

From there we went on to the Roche/Halman House, Demorestville, Big Island for a delicious supper. Some remained there and others went on to lovely spots provided by the County Bed and Breakfast Association.

Bed and Breakfast Information: Mrs. Ann Walmsley, Prince Edward County, Box 1500, Picton, Ontario K0K 2T0. (613) 476-6798.

Day 2 : Saturday

On Saturday we crossed by ferry from Glenora to Adolphustown and drove along the heritage highway through Bath and on to the Fairfield House where we were fortunate enough to have a detailed tour of the 1793 white frame dwelling shortly to be restored by the St. Lawrence Parks Commission. Under the guidance of Peter John Stokes we picked out many fascinating features of the house characteristic of eighteenth century building. We noted in particular the true picket fence, the front door with the two separate side windows, the early muntins, the steeply pitched roof, the oak newel post that extended for three storeys, the narrow mantels of the fireplaces, the solid panels beside upstairs' fireplaces to cover the downstairs' flues, the interlocking tongue-and-groove panelling, the chimneys which angle and meet at the ridge of the roof, the weaving loft in the attic, and the bedrock floor of the cellar.

At Kingston in the afternoon we were given a tour of the downtown section by Dorothy Farr, a curator at the Agnes Etherington Art Centre. I think that everyone on this tour was impressed with both the quality and number of handsome limestone buildings in downtown Kingston and in particular the number of sympathetically restored storefronts. The tour concluded with a visit to the splendid Cartwright House (now owned by the Ontario Heritage Foundation) where we were the guests of the author of *The Old Stones of Kingston*, Margaret Angus, and her husband. In the evening some put their feet up while a smaller group accompanied Peter Stokes on an informal walking tour of some of the domestic architecture in the area of the university where we spent the night.

Bed and Breakfast, Kingston area: (613) 542-0214 or 542-6058. Also Queen's University.

Day 3 : Sunday Morning

After rain and thunderstorms in the night, Sunday dawned sunny and warm, and we set off up the Stone

Road to Perth in perfect weather. Built to encourage settlement back from "the front" on what proved to be marginal land, the Stone Road was aptly named not only for its surface but for the evidence all along it of the rock lying so close below the meagre top soil. Limestone soon gives way to the granite of this spur of the shield, and there are miles of evidence in the generally poor houses and in the rail fences enclosing fields abandoned to the bush, of the heart-break, of the backbreaking labour that failed to bring the dreamed-of prosperity. Perth Road is a near ghost town, but the village of Bedford Mills is proof of one man's enterprise and foresight. Now the home of Howard Paine, author, the town was founded by Howard Tait in 1853. In anticipation of the completion of the Rideau Canal he built a sawmill and sold timber, lumber and pulp wood, not only to the local trade but also to U.S. markets. Later a store, a grist mill and a planing mill were added to the complex, and after the founder's death in 1872 the business was continued by his son. Competition from cheap flour and grain from the west as well as much depleted forests brought declining trade, and eventually the business closed in 1917. Now little remains but the miller's stone house and the beauty of Butter-milk falls, the original power source.

The only other town of note on the way is Westport, another bit of evidence of the vision and optimism of the nineteenth century entrepreneurs. The town was to be only one of the situations on a proposed railway line — the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie. The railway didn't get any farther than Westport but there are evidences of the prosperity it must have brought to the town. The lovely c. 1860 spire on the Catholic church, several good stone houses of the same period and many false-fronted "boom town" buildings still surviving indicate a considerable level of wealth and commercial activity. The many lakes in the area now provide Westport's commercial base as a resort centre.

Perth itself is a treasure of many examples of nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture. There is, once more, local limestone as well as sandstone available and later builders also made use of brick. The town hall, built in 1863 by Parr of Kingston, uses sandstone, but one of the oldest and most impressive buildings in town is of Flemish Bond brick. This is the McMartin house built by "Haughty Mac" in 1830. It is a grand house of great style and beauty, and there is a certain feeling of New England in the proportions and detail of the house that betrays the owner's origins. Locally quarried marble was used for the groins and the pilastered door case, and its use in this way is unique in Ontario. A graceful lantern and two smaller "pepperpots" light the attic servants' rooms and the fanlight window on

the second floor matches the fanlight over the main doorway below it.

"The Summit" is another large brick house built by a Boulton of the same family who built the Grange (Toronto). The 1843 Court House, 1872 Registry Office and the 1870's Anglican Church form an attractive group of stone buildings near the centre of the town. The jail, behind the Court House, impresses with the mass and strength of its stone construction — perhaps not undesirable qualities in a jail.

The Matheson House, built in 1840, is used as the town's Museum. It is classical in style and built of limestone and is surrounded by a stone wall topped with iron railings (typical of many houses in Perth).

The mostly nineteenth century main street impresses with surprisingly harmonious blend of styles, periods and materials. The McMillan building is perhaps the grandest with its high sandstone foundations, yellow brick pilasters against red brick walls, classical pediment and terra cotta capitals. The corner doorway is an important feature of the building.

After our long walk about the town we lunched at "Inge-Va" the home of Winnie Inderwick. This house is locally famous as the place where in 1833 the victim of the last fatal duel was carried to die. It is a stone building built in 1823 with a massive door case and centre gable. The mouldings, mantels and the large, well proportioned rooms are most attractive, and the house is suitably set in large and well kept lawns and gardens.

Sunday Afternoon

After Perth, we jogged uphill and down through mill country . . . along the Lanark road, past former cheese and knitting mills. In Lanark an 1889 public school has been turned into apartments. Then Middleville, a lively community and the centre of the County. North Lanark's regional museum is at Appleton, newly built after a disastrous fire in 1979.

Almonte, a former mill town and centre of the woolen industry boasts a handsome Post Office, Town Hall, Anglican Church and Registry Office. This year will be the first Annual Homemade Ice-cream Contest. Sunday, July 31st. Carleton Place is a pleasantly planned town — a former mill complex and centre of Findley Stove Works. There is a charming circular weir and a stone mill complex (for sale) with wonderful opportunities for the entrepreneur. On to Smith's Falls — and a stop at Heritage House Museum on the Old Slys Road.

At Maitland, Highway 2, "Homewood", and the Solomon Jones House (1800) now owned by Ontario Heritage Foundation. A doctor house, "Homewood" still has many of his instruments and account books on display. From there to Brockville and dinner and

the night at the White House Motel. A short evening bus trip around the town — and a view of John Howard's magnificent Court House; then the Square, and St. Peter's Church.

Day 4 : Monday

Brockville — 8:30 and another beautiful sunny day, the last day of our tour. We visited the Brockville Museum, the Isaac Beecher house, near the harbour. Isaac Beecher, a tanner, purchased this property near the river in 1824 and the front and main portion of the building was constructed, circa 1840. The rear wing was a house built sometime earlier by a previous owner and appears to be one of the earliest remaining homes in Brockville. Archeological work is being done on this back portion and they have unearthed signs of the hearth and bake oven in the basement kitchen. Mr. Glover explained that the building is being rehabilitated as a Museum for exhibits and not as a restored historic house.

We then travelled to the village of Lyn where Mr. and Mrs. D. Snell kindly allowed us to tour their beautiful home. This was the miller's house, (Mr. Coleman) and the centre portion of the brick house was built circa 1850 (P.J.S.). The brick came from England, the corner stones from Scotland and the fancy cast iron trim on the porch from France. The additions and the porch were added circa 1860. There were a number of interesting fireplaces, two of marble and two made of slate and painted to look like marble.

We drove through Mallorytown, the site of a glassworks in the mid-19th century. An unexpected treat was a visit to the home of Mrs. Nancy Fleming, an 1835-40 stone house with a centre gable and five bayfront. It was built by the McConnell family and on the exterior of the house there are semi-elliptical gable ornaments made of stone on each side and of wood on the front gable. The front gable has the year "1843" above the window and is made of wood rather than stone, perhaps added later. You enter into a front hall that is fan shaped and the original doors and window frames are painted to imitate wood graining. The house seems to have been built in three stages so there is a great variety in the windows and trim in the house.

We travelled through the village of Yarker and down the Napanee river valley where a number of interesting stone houses were pointed out. We then visited the Clark-Thompson House, c. 1840, on the Napanee River in Camden East, courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson. This house was built by a lumber king and the lumber mill was next door until a few years ago. The house is being restored by Mr. Stokes and his plans for it include a wooden trellis verandah and casement windows. It is a solid house built with

2 x 4's on top of one another, both inside and outside, and has a very elaborate front door. The magazines Harrowsmith and Equinox are published in Camden East.

Then a visit to the very interesting Village of Newburgh, called Rogues' Hollow until 1858. This was a very important site in the middle of the 19th century with an old stone Academy, cheese factory, carriage works, woolen and carding mills, tanner, blacksmiths etc. and a number of very important houses such as Sir Allen Aylesworth's stone house and houses belonging to the Thompson family who started a paper mill in 1870. For more information on this village please buy the book "*Rogues' Hollow*" soon to be published by the A.C.O.

We then quickly made our way to Napanee and the Macpherson House for a delightful lunch arranged by Mrs. Hutchison and the volunteers and which we devoured with gusto our appetites having been wetted by our morning tour. We then had a tour of the historic Macpherson House, circa 1826, from basement to attic — the basement has a still room and is under the working kitchen on the main floor. The main floor has a very elegant parlor and dining room, as well as a morning room and slip bedroom and a working kitchen in the wing. The second floor consists of two bedrooms and a ballroom used for displays, the present display being of undergarments of the 18th to 20th century. Also cases telling the story of the Macpherson family and their relationship to John A. Macdonald. The gardens on the river side of the house are lovely with a number of herbs and flowers of the period. This house has a front to the river and a front to the road, both identical. Napanee's main street is "rather a handsome one" (P.J.S.) and has the oldest furniture company in Canada, the Gibbard Furniture Co. 1835. Other interesting buildings were the Courthouse 1864 with twin square columns, the Town Hall and an 1860 Hotel.

Along the backroads from Napanee to Warkworth, buildings of interest were pointed out such as the Marlbank Hotel 1870 and the remains of an old cement factory nearby, the Staco railway station and in the "pleasant little village" of Tweed on the Moira River a number of buildings with late Victorian features. Stirling had an interesting Second Empire brick house with many towers. Near Hoards Station a puzzle was posed by Peter about some old stone buildings with a tall brick stack and after many guesses we were told it had been a mill — the letters "T.A. R.N. 1867, acquired 1834" are imprinted on the building. They stand for Thomas Allen, Royal Navy, who built a steam driven mill in 1867, acquired the property in 1834. The story is told that he would sit on a ladder to watch the people at work. His house

was built in 1850. Campbellford had some interesting buildings such as a firehall with onion shaped dome, a stone mill and a nice stone church, but unfortunately the old textile mill had recently been torn down and there is a park in its place.

We stopped in Warkworth for a walking tour where Peter pointed out a number of interesting buildings – a two storey verandah building probably a tavern, Woolworth store with an old wooden sign, an old building, the Orange Hall, Town Hall, Post Office with cast iron pilasters and balcony, a brick two storey building with the original shingled mansard roof probably had been old stores, a stone house with double hung windows made to look like casements and a good example of a white wooden Victorian house. Warkworth has a “nice street scene” and some restoration of the buildings is being planned.

Through the village of Castleton where there was a white wooden store, Newman's Store est. 1867 and a small mill. Vernonville with a picturesque old white church on the hill and then by the Shelter Valley road to the York Road and Grafton with the Barnum House, an historic house museum, and Cobourg with its magnificent Victoria Hall.

The trip ended on a lovely note with dinner at Dunain, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Redner.

A.C.O. TRAVELS TO IRELAND

Following the signal success of our tour to Greece last spring, we are looking forward to our next holiday abroad – IRELAND in May.

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For further information contact:

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R.R. #1

Branchton, Ont. N0B 1L0

or call 519-621-9276 after 6 p.m.

PROPERTIES OF INTEREST ON THE MARKET

62 West Street,
Port Colborne, Ontario

This small three bedroom frame house, now owned by Mrs. Lillian Thomas-Bevans, is reputed to have a fascinating early history, and certainly it is still a building of considerable character, mostly from later

times. The story is that it was a small town tavern of about 1830 moved to its present site about 1880 and renovated as a dwelling by a tugboat captain, Mr. Carter (brother of the well-known local personage, Dewitt Carter). The house occupies a site on the west side close to the mouth of the Welland Canal. The lot is now forty-three feet frontage by some one hundred and forty-three feet deep. West is a narrow one way street running north from Sugarloaf Street, the sugarloaf knoll giving the latter its name having been removed years ago.

The house has a relatively narrow front some two storeys high (a low upper storey) with a one and a half storey addition and a single storey summer kitchen wing behind. The south side has a two storey bay window, apparently one of the 1880's improvements. The only clear evidence of the earlier history of the house appears in a two panelled door with broad flat ovolo and fillet panel mould now a side door from the summer kitchen but once a front door, some beaded trim to openings upstairs, the log joists and summer beam structure to the ground floor also showing the original wider floor boarding, and the rounded ovolo and fillet crown mould to the eaves cornice which by its position points to a cornice gutter as the original detail. But both the two panelled door and its detail and the cornice now suggest a date in the 1840s at the earliest and consequent on the opening of the second Welland Canal to Lake Erie in the previous decade. Possibly the twelve paned window in the summer kitchen and some baseboards to front rooms are contemporary with this earlier date. The later Victorian changes to interior detail are substantial including doors, trim and a staircase with large newel and substantial rail in mahogany, a wood virtually unknown in this part of Canada, except in imported furniture, before the end of the mid-Victorian period. Fascinating side windows to stair and rear wing rooms, in small but wider than high round-ended glass, like portholes stretched sideways, slide up into the wall behind the clapboard.

An old photograph shows a two storey front verandah, a typical tavern arrangement, but with later Victorian glazed conservatory section in the south-east corner and a filled-in vestibule to the north of it; above two doors from the front bedrooms led on to the upper deck with a sheltering roof above. The building frame does not exhibit any framing for a chimney so that either it was stove heated (again suggesting the 1840s or later) or had an external stack, the latter unlikely. The two entrances below tend to suggest a tavern use, and the south room, now with a bay window, was stated by the owner to have been the bar or tap room. It was a small establishment certainly but likely not the only one in port.

The house is stated to be easy to heat, and com-

fortable in winter despite its exposure to the canal. The unsightly blast furnace and ironworks, formerly part of the Algoma enterprise, are now being dismantled on the opposite shore and the prospect is improving. No. 62 West Street, Port Colborne is rather disarming at present, and insulbrick, all the rage in former times, has been used to mask the partial removal of the front verandah. The old clap-board covering, last painted an ochre drab, is severely weathered in places and attention is now obviously due. After living for over forty years in the house, Mrs. Thomas-Bevans is looking for a kindly owner who would like to restore the building, although from its present composite character we would suggest that preservation principally involving conservation and sympathetic treatment is the best that could be wished for it. At an asking price of \$40,000.00 or thereabouts do you know of someone who would like a small house overlooking the world of ships passing by (in due season) and close to downtown Port Colborne in the banana belt of southern Ontario? If so please get in touch with Mrs. Thomas-Bevans at area code 416-834-4628. Your reference to ACORN and the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario Inc. would of course be appreciated.

P.J.S.

Roads and More Roads

The latest Spaghetti Junction at the growing sprawl of connections of Highway 406 and the Queen Elizabeth Way west of St. Catharines is another example of the well-nigh hopelessness of conservation in Ontario. The consultants originally indicated after questioning that the proposed improvements to this royally-opened, now seemingly ill-advised freeway could be accomplished within the existing right-of-way. The 406 interchange was an obvious exception. This monster has chewed up more valuable fruit-growing and nursery land than you can possibly imagine.

But that is not all the bitterness in the story. Highway 406, which seems to go nowhere at great expense, dead-ending in the north end of Welland and shortly to reach, by the creation of this latest monster, the QEW directly, has ruined much of the Twelve Mile Creek Valley and former Welland Canal route through the heart of St. Catharines. (Where before did we hear of a similar outlook, but by a well-known true blue consultant who noted that the Don Valley would be good for a "*Parkway*" (our italics) and was absolutely dead on). Not long ago we remembered some hassle developing regarding salt damage to fruit trees alongside the QEW – the impending struggle seems to have been avoided by devoting the lands affected to service roads and ramps.

If you like slippery Georgia peaches out of the proverbial can you Ontarians are going the right way about it – drive on and let the world (your world) go by the board (or should it be the road?).

And much on the same subject we see the Stoney Creek blight (industry takes over fruitland below the Niagara Escarpment in former Saltfleet Township of the Hamilton-Wentworth Region) spreading into the neighbouring Grimsby area. Close to where the new John Deere agricultural equipment plant was sprawled a few years ago a fresh fruit stand sprouted simultaneously and has been reconstructed recently, an ironic twist it seems. (Incidentally that plant won an award, but obviously not in a conservation context!) Where blossoms bloom, and fruit do ripe, can roads and bricks and all that tripe – be far behind!

P.J.S.

COMMENTARY

In the last issue, Vol. 47, Issue 2/83, of that excellent industry magazine, Dofasco Illustrated News, which always contains at least one article of historical or artistic interest, a short piece by Max Wickens, entitled Mechanical Splendour appeared on the Hamilton Pumping Station, recently opened as a museum of Canadian technology and apparently once again to be demonstrated in action.

But we take exception to two items in particular, and note that history does seem to repeat itself. Although there are a couple of references to its current curator, professional engineer David Rollinson, which is all to the good, (but remember, if history is true to form, it may be his last acknowledgement) not a mention of the original designer and principal engineer responsible for its construction, the noted Thomas Keefer. (Architects take solace!)

The other is a value judgment by the writer we thought had finally left this land – "Probably not one driver in a thousand notices the *fascinatingly ugly old building* that glowers across the tangle of ramps and overpasses leading into Hamilton's industrial east end." (our italics). We realize beauty is in the eye of the beholder and the appreciation of majesty, strength and the functional tradition somehow connected with the developing intellect. But it is obvious that most are still moved by the ephemeral prettiness of the pseudo-antique – as the promoters of old Niagara as a tourist trap seem to bank on.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

John M. Lyle: *Toward a Canadian Architecture*

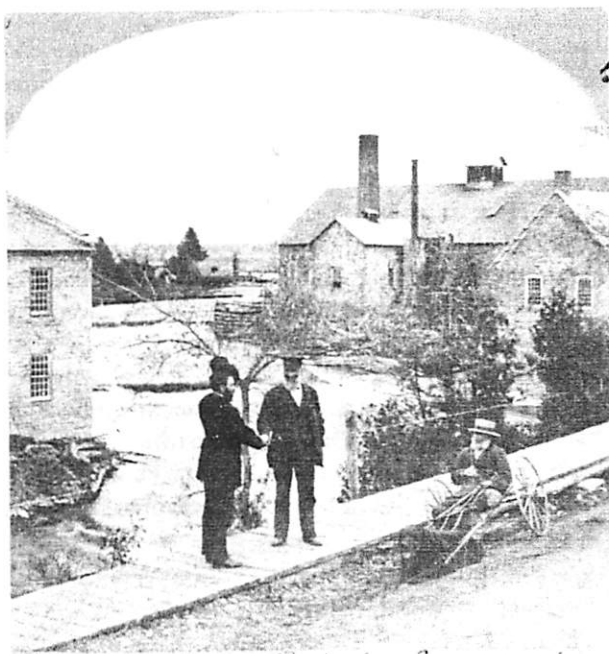
This book has recently been published by the Agnes Etherington Art Centre, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. As a work of lasting reference,

this monograph chronicles the important contributions of the noted architect, designer, and town planner, to Canadian culture. The work is based on years of research and provides an overview of Lyle's multifaceted career, recreating the milieu in which he worked. Available by mail from the Agnes Etherington Art Centre, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6. The cost \$15.00 (Can.) plus \$2.50 for shipping and handling.

Ontario Museum Association

Directory of Ontario Museums, Art Galleries, Archives and Related Institutions Available Now.

The Ontario Museum Association is pleased to announce the availability of the above directory. Based on data compiled in 1982 the directory contains information on over 600 provincial institutions. It remains the most up-to-date listing of heritage/cultural resources available anywhere. The publication contains the following information on each institution: mailing address, location, phone number(s), contact persons, description of collections/holdings and governing authority. \$5.00 (plus \$1.50 postage and handling). Payment must accompany orders and should be forwarded to: OMA, 38 Charles St. E., Toronto Ontario M4Y 1T1.



ROGUES' HOLLOW

The Conservancy is pleased to announce the publication in October 1983 of *Rogues' Hollow*, the Story of the Village of Newburgh, Ontario through its Buildings. This is a study of Newburgh, an early and exceptional example of a community which has survived the loss of the industrial activity that was the basis for its original development. After a brief review of Newburgh's history there follows an analysis of the historical and architectural aspects of its notable early buildings, including many photographs, and comments on significant streetscapes. This analysis is done street-by-street, supported by frequent maps to facilitate reference on a walking tour.

The case for the preservation of Newburgh and, by inference, other such communities is outlined with reference not only to individual buildings but to the quality of streets and streetscapes, street furniture, tree planting, signs, and the stabilizing of some significant industrial ruins. An extensive pictorial glossary of Newburgh's architectural details is included together with a separate glossary of architectural terms, a bibliography, and an index.

Rogues' Hollow is based on research carried out under the direction of Dr. Peter John Stokes, by Tom Cruickshank and Robert Heaslip, both graduates in Landscape Architecture, and with further contributions by Dr. Stokes who also edited the text.

Members of the Conservancy and others interested in its objectives will wish to own a copy of this important study.

The Deluxe Autographed Edition (hardcover) together with a fine art reproduction of a sketch of Newburgh, drawn specifically for this edition by Howard V. Walker and reproduced on quality stock suitable for framing, will be available for \$100.00 post free.

The regular hardcover edition will be available for \$25.00 plus \$1.00 for shipping and handling; however, where fully paid orders are received before 31 October, 1983, the cost per volume will be \$20.00 plus \$1.00 for shipping and handling.

Cheques, for the total payable, should be made in favour of TARGET MARKETING, and mailed with a note setting out the quantity and edition(s) required, and giving your name and address, including postal code, to:

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The Official Guidebook of the Ottawa Society of Architects. University of Toronto Press.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Members of the ACO will have noticed, perhaps, that ACORN is being printed on lighter paper. This is to allow us to come under the 50G regulation for a cheaper mailing rate.

We are receiving requests by mail for copies of ACORN, and also requests to be put on our subscription list. These letters have been answered stating that ACORN is not for sale and suggesting that the writers join the nearest ACO branch and receive three copies a year.

We are always glad to receive pictures which accompany articles. If you wish these pictures returned, please send a stamped, addressed envelope. Ed.

If you wish to know the address of your nearest branch, write the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, 191 College St., Toronto, Ont M5T 1P7.

STOP PRESS

St. MARY'S, Ontario

The Conservation Review Board recently rendered a decision that By-Law 31-1978 designating the property known as the Queen Street Bridge (Victoria Bridge) and Mill Race in the Town of St. Mary's, Ontario, should not be repealed.

(Another battle won, but the war will probably go on!)

27 July, 1983

PJS

Please send any change of address to your branch secretary and also to Mrs. Margaret Wulff, A.C.O., 191 College Street, Toronto, M5T 1P7. In this way it can be put on the master mailing list.

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